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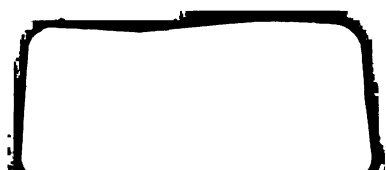
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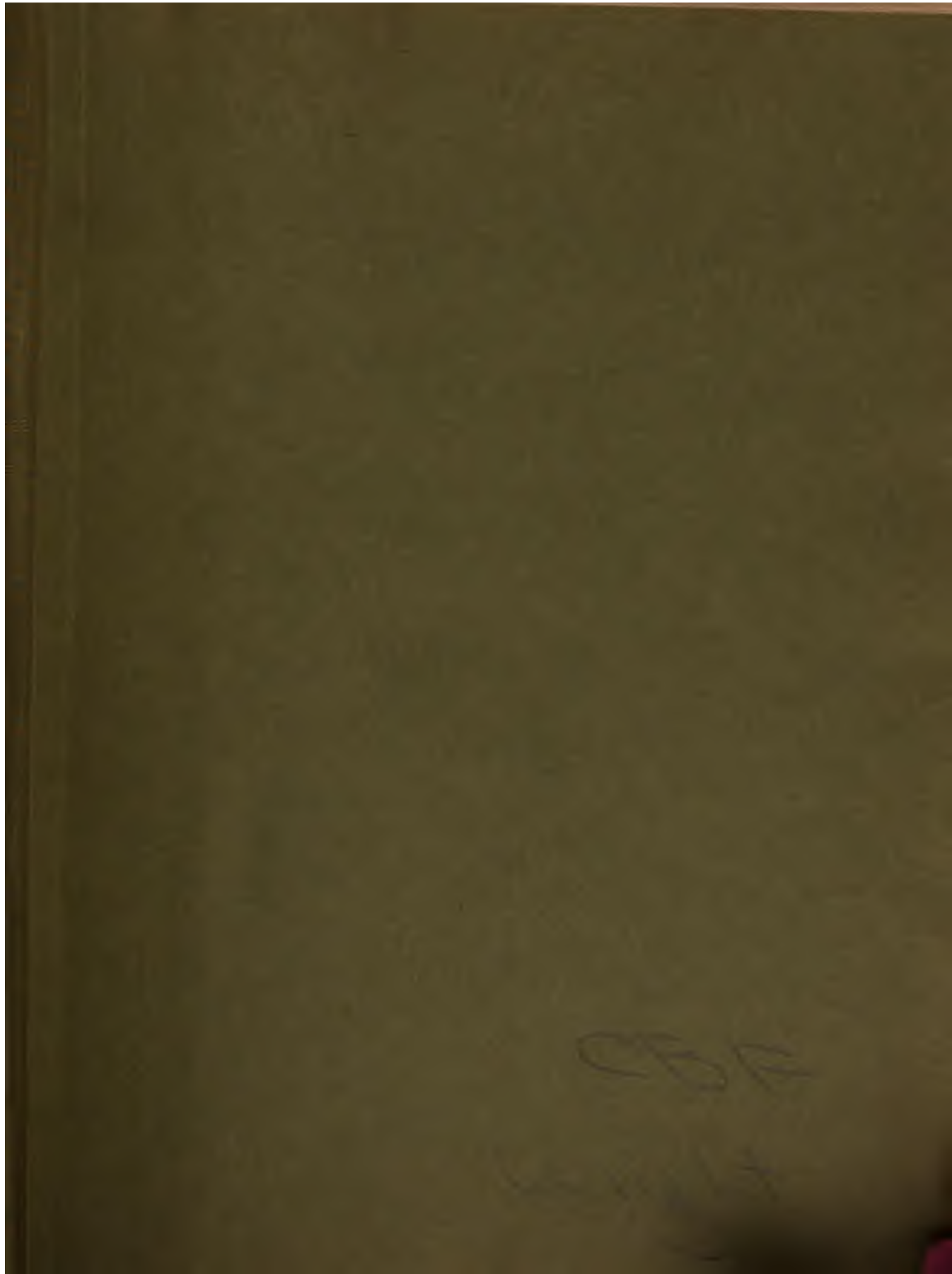
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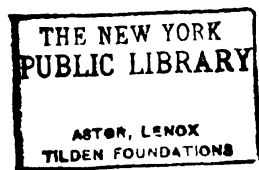


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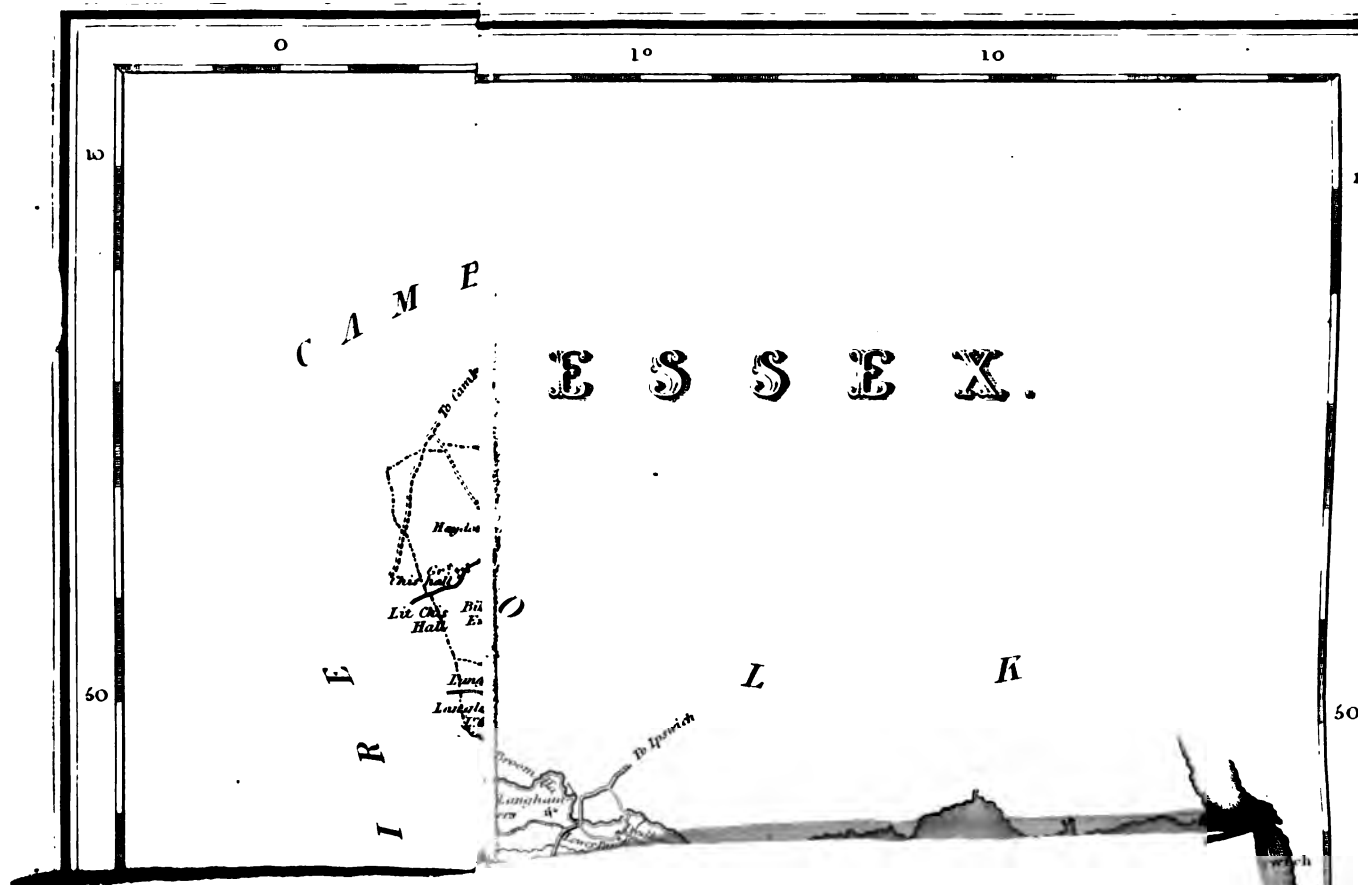
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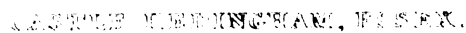
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THE
PICTURESQUE BEAUTIES

OF

Great Britain:

A SERIES OF VIEWS, FROM ORIGINAL DRAWINGS,

ACCOMPANIED BY

HISTORICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, CRITICAL, AND BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES,

BY THOMAS WRIGHT, ESQ.

OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

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ALPHABETICAL

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Picturesque Beauties
OF
G R E A T B R I T A I N .

ESSEX.

CASTLE HEDINGHAM.

THIS beautiful rural village has received its name from the castle originally built here by the noble family of the De Veres, Earls of Oxford; and which, for a succession of ages, continued to be their place of residence, and was the head of the most extensive of all their numerous baronies. The surrounding country is exceedingly pleasant, interspersed with gentle eminences, and watered with running streams.

The lordship continued in this family, with little interruption, till the year 1625; being held immediately of the crown. King Henry the Second constituted it an honour, on which twenty-eight knight's fees were dependant.

The castle is beside the village, on an eminence, which, if not altogether formed by art, has yet apparently been much enlarged in that part which is more immediately occupied by the building. The pure Anglo-Norman style of architecture is exhibited in these ruins, which formerly occupied a much more extended area than at present; for the keep is the only part which has, by its great strength and solidity, been found to resist the attacks of man and the ravages of time. The exact time of the building of this castle is not certainly known; yet its striking resemblance to Rochester Castle, and others by Bishop Gundulph, is considered to be convincing evidence of its having been erected sometime between the years 1088 and 1107. At the bottom, the walls are from eleven feet six inches, to twelve feet six inches in thickness; and at the top from nine feet six inches, to ten feet. The eastern wall is thicker, by at least a foot, than any of the others: so ordered, without doubt, to resist the stormy weather, which is known to be more generally prevalent in this country, from that, than from any other quarter. Its form is a square of nearly equal sides; on the east and west measuring about fifty-five feet, and on the north and south sixty-two: its height, from the ground to the top of the square turrets which rise at the corners, is at present one hundred and ten feet. There used to be four of these turrets; but only two are now seen to rise above the platform of the upper

story; the battlements of both are destroyed, and the parapet wall swept away. The materials of this building are flints and stones imbedded in fluid mortar; and square calcareous stones, handsomely wrought, and laid with great neatness and regularity, cover over the whole of the outer surface: these stones are believed to have been brought from the quarries at Barnack, in Northamptonshire.

The entrance is on the west side, from which a flight of stairs leads to the principal door of the first story. There is a circular staircase rises on the northern side, about six feet from the entrance, leading to the upper stories. The ground floor, displaying massive strength, without ornament, received, originally, no light but from loop-holes; but the entrance story is ornamented, and more lofty.

The hall of audience and ceremony is the next story, and is a noble apartment, measuring thirty-eight by thirty-one feet, exclusive of a gallery by which it is surrounded. Its height, from the floor to the centre of the great arch which extends across it, is twenty-one feet; and to the ceiling twenty-eight feet. The ancient barons in this apartment used to receive the homage of their feudal tenants, and entertain their visitors in all the ostentatious hospitality of the times. Above is the attic, or uppermost floor, and last of all the platform, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. Near the loop-holes and windows, on most of the floors, there are recesses within the wall; these are believed to have been places for the soldiers to sleep in.

The ballium, or inner court, in which the castle stands, extends over nearly three acres of ground.

FAULKBOURN HALL.

THIS stately and spacious mansion exhibits the architectural features of various ages; the tower gateway is a fine specimen of the early Norman, and is believed to have been built by the Earl of Gloucester, in the reign of King Stephen, or in that of Henry the Second; and the various other parts are the production of different intermediate ages up to modern times, including numerous improvements by the present family. In several of the apartments there are fine paintings by Vandyck, Vandewelde, Michael Angelo, Sir William Beechey, Sartorius, and other masters. The surrounding grounds are beautiful and extensive, and well watered by numerous springs. There is a cedar tree here of extraordinary dimensions, and believed to be the largest in the kingdom; at six inches above the ground it measures eighteen feet nine inches; at ten feet from the ground, fourteen feet nine inches; its height to the first branch is nineteen feet.

A Roman villa is supposed to have stood at Faulkbourn, and a silver coin was found here, under an old wall of Roman brick, a description of which is given by Bishop Gibson.



FALKSBOURN HALL,
NEAR WALTHAM
ESSEX.

Painted 1831 by Geo. Meade 25 by Lane



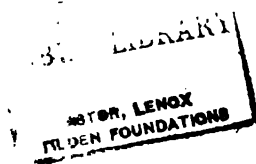
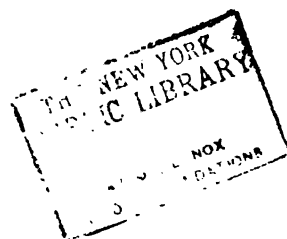
Drawn by W. H. Barrett.

LAYER MARNEY TOWER.
ESSEX.

REMAINS OF MARYQUE, 15th CENT.

Painted 1831 by Geo. Meade 25 by Lane

Engraved by H. Wallis



In the time of the conqueror, this lordship belonged to Hamo Dapifer, whose niece and coheiress, Mabil, was married to Robert Earl of Gloucester, natural son of Henry the First. From this it came through various other families to the Fortescues; of whom Sir John was Lord Chancellor of England, in the reign of Henry the Sixth; and it was purchased of one of his descendants, by Sir Edward Bullock, in the year 1637, in whose family it has remained to the present time.

LAYER MARNEY TOWER.

THIS stately fabric formerly belonged to one of the earliest and largest buildings of brick in the kingdom. It was of a quadrangular form, inclosing a spacious court, the chief entrance to which was through the tower gateway that now remains; this consists of a lofty centre of two stories, flanked at each angle by an octagonal tower, rising from the ground to a considerable height. In each of these there are eight floors or stories, all of which are lighted by small pointed windows; but the larger apartments in the centre have windows of a square form. Between the divisions of the windows, and on the summit of the building, there are curious mouldings and ornamental sculptures; and substantial imitations of stone-work appear to have been used as facings of the brick-work, both in these and the larger apartments of the hall; they were formed of brick earth, cast in moulds. Attached to the east and west sides of the gateway, are considerable remains of the old mansion, now converted into a farm-house and offices. The towers rising from high ground, the uppermost floors or platforms command a very extensive view over the surrounding country, particularly to the west; and eastward over the sea.

Sir William Marney was high sheriff of Essex, and of Hertfordshire in 1402; Sir Henry Marney, of the same family, was a man of great courage and bravery, and an able and distinguished privy-councillor to King Henry the Seventh; he is said to have built Layer Marney Hall in 1500. He was knighted by King Henry the Eighth; made captain of the guard, keeper of the privy seal, and in 1522 created Lord Marney. From the Marney family it came to that of Corsellis; and in the adjacent church there is a monumental inscription which informs us that Frederick Corsellis, the ancestor of this family, was the first who taught the art of printing to the English people.

THORNDON HALL,

THE SEAT OF LORD PETRE.

THIS princely residence of the noble family of Petre, is about two miles from Brentwood, in an extensive park, on a fine eminence. The mansion is of white brick, built from the designs and under the direction of the celebrated architect, Paine. It consists of a centre, and two wings, connected by circular corridors. The approach from Brentwood is to the west front, which is of plain appearance; but there is a noble portico on the east, with six beautiful corinthian pillars, fluted. The lawn falls in a gentle slope, and commands an exceedingly fine prospect into Kent, across the Thames.

The hall is a magnificent apartment, forty feet square, supported by eighteen columns covered with a composition resembling marble, by Wyatt. Various fine portraits of the Petre family ornament the dining-room, in which there are also portraits of Henry the Eighth, and Edward the Sixth, supposed by Holbein; James the Second, Earl Darnley, Joan of Arc, the Duke of Buckingham, and some others. There is a fine painting of St. Catherine in the state bed-room; the drawing-room measures thirty-eight feet by twenty-six, and is ornamented by portraits of the Dowager Lady Petre, and Mrs. Onslow, by Cosway. A very handsome apartment is appropriated to the library; it is over the east corridor, and resembles a semicircular gallery; it contains several models of cattle, executed by Garrard, for Lord Petre, and elegant busts of the Hon. Charles James Fox, R. J. Petre, and R. E. Petre. The saloon measures sixty feet by thirty, and contains a great number of portraits. The right wing is occupied by the chapel, which is fitted up with great elegance, and decorated with a fine painting of the Nativity, brought from Rome.

AUDLEY END,

THE SEAT OF LORD BRAYBROOKE.

THIS magnificent mansion was erected by Thomas Howard, the first earl of Suffolk of that noble family, and the cost is stated to have been £190,000; which will not appear incredible when we are informed that the present extensive range of building is only a fourth part of the original.

Several architects were employed in this undertaking, two of whom are particularly mentioned; John Thorpe and Bernard Janson. Of the former Mr. Walpole observes, "He was a capital artist, who designed or improved most of the principal and palatial edifices



Engraved by W. H. Harrison

THORNDON HALL, ESSEX. THE SEAT OF LORD PETRE

Published 1831 by Geo. Virtue 26, Ivy Lane.

Engraved by W. H. Harrison



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AUDLEY END, ESSEX. THE SEAT OF LORD BRAYBROOKE

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erected in the reigns of Elizabeth and James. From a volume of his drawings, in the possession of the Earl of Warwick, it appears that he either designed, supervised, or proposed alterations to the buildings of Somerset House; Buckhurst House, in Sussex; Burleigh House; Burleigh on the Hill; Holland House, at Kensington; Ampthill House, Bedfordshire; Copped Hall; Giddy Hall; and Audley House, in Essex.

"The taste of all these stately mansions, was that bastard kind which intervened between Gothic and Grecian architecture; or which, perhaps, was the style that had been invented for the houses of the nobility, when, on the settlement of the kingdom, after the termination of the quarrel between the Roses, they first ventured to abandon their fortified dungeons, and consult convenience and magnificence." Undoubtedly, the noble proprietor himself directed and superintended the works at Audley End. When completed, the mansion consisted of various buildings, surrounding two spacious quadrangular courts; the largest was approached from the west, through a grand gateway, with four round towers. Marble columns supported corridors on the northern and southern sides; and the entrance to the great hall was on the east. Beyond this there was a smaller square court, the three remaining sides of which constitute the present mansion. The entire pile of buildings had the appearance of a large college, ornamented with cupolas, pinnacles, and towers. Many of the rooms were large and inconvenient, and to keep the whole in repair required an immense fortune. A great deal has, therefore, been pulled down, and the materials sold: splendid pieces of tapestry are now to be seen at Windsor, for which king William paid £4500, and the marble pillars of the chapel were purchased, for a large sum, by Lord Onslow. There was a gallery at the east end of the building, 226 feet in length, 32 feet wide, and 24 feet high. The Countess of Portsmouth took down this, and some other parts of the building, in 1749; and the western quadrangle was destroyed by the advice of that injudicious architect, Sir John Vanbrugh, who designed the screen at the south end of the hall.

Two ornamental porches project from the grand western entrance of the present mansion; each of which has seventeen marble columns at the angles; part of these are white, with black bases and capitals; the others are black, with the bases and capitals white. The balustrades above these porches, and on the front of the house, are variously ornamented, and the roof has eight turrets, and the chimneys are handsomely clustered. The windows are square-headed and large, with numerous stone mullions. Two leaden water-spouts on the west front bear the following inscription, placed here when the house was in the possession of the crown:—"L. R. (for James Rex) and W. M. 1689 (for William and Mary)."

The decorations of the various apartments are in a costly and elegant style; and the hall preserves the magnitude and other characteristics of the ancient baronial mansions; it is lighted by five windows, the largest reaching nearly from the ceiling to the floor. In the other apartments, the friezes, cornices, pilasters, and ornamental parts, are richly embellished with carving and gilding; and in the saloon, there are a great number of fine full-length portraits of distinguished personages, copied from great masters, and many of them originals. Over the cloisters there is a long gallery, also full of pictures, among which are some fine paintings by V. Goyen, Vernet, Berkley, Vanderneer, and P. Neefs.

There is a highly ornamented domestic chapel at the north-west corner of the house. It was erected under the superintendence of the last Lord Howard, and fitted up in imitation of the most improved style of architecture commonly called Gothic, with clustered columns, pointed arches, and fan-groined tracery; and it has a nave, side aisles, and transepts in miniature, in imitation of a cathedral. The arms of the family, with all the quarterings, form the roof of the family gallery, which occupies one end of the building; and the windows are of painted glass, executed in 1771, by Peckett of York, the designs by Biaggio Rebecca.

On a pannel in the saloon, there is the following inscription:—

“HENRY VIII. A.D. 1539, GRANTED THE MONASTERY OF WALDEN, ON THE SITE OF WHICH THIS HOUSE NOW STANDS, TO LORD CHANCELLOR AUDELEY. ELIZABETH, A.D. 1597, BY SPECIAL WRIT SUMMONED TO PARLIAMENT THOMAS LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN, IN THE NEXT REIGN CREATED EARL OF SUFFOLK. HE BUILT THIS HOUSE, A.D. 1616. AFTER MANY REDUCTIONS, IT DESCENDED, A.D. 1762, TO SIR JOHN GRIFFIN GRIFFIN, K.B. CONFIRMED LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN, GEO. III. A.D. 1784. HE, AMONG OTHER ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS, REFITTED (THE CEILING EXCEPTED) THIS SALOON, TO COMMEMORATE THE NOBLE FAMILIES THROUGH WHOM, WITH GRATITUDE, HE HOLDS THESE POSSESSIONS.”

The extensive park is richly diversified with wood and lawn, and hills and dales; and the river Granta forms a wide and beautiful current, as it flows along a canal fronting the house; and from various positions we have views of the town of Walden, in which its church makes a noble appearance.

MALDON.

THIS ancient borough town is pleasantly situated on the river Blackwater, and consists of a principal street, about a mile in length, with a smaller one, from which several lanes diverge in different directions. It has been of late much improved, with the addition of many modern houses, and a public bath. It has a very convenient haven, formed by the junction of the Blackwater and the Chelmer; and vessels of two hundred tons may come up to the town at spring tides. The bringing of the Chelmer navigation here has also added greatly to the facilities of trade. Formerly there were three parishes in Maldon, but they have been converted into two. The principal church, dedicated to All Saints, is in the highest part of the town, and is an ancient and spacious edifice. The living of St. Peters was united to this; its church stood in the middle of the town, and has been converted into a school-room, with a public library over it.

The parish church of St. Mary is in the lower part of this town, and is a large and ancient structure, originally built by Ingelric, a Saxon nobleman, in the year 1056.



Engraved by W. Bartlett

Designed by H. Adams

HARWICH, ESSEX.



Engraved by W. Bartlett

Designed by H. Adams

MALDON, ESSEX.

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H A R W I C H ,

FROM THE SOUTH.

THE town of Harwich occupies a narrow point of land at the north-east extremity of the county, with the estuaries of the Stour and the Orwell on the north, and the sea on the east. On the south of the town, a cliff divides Orwell Haven from the bay that extends to Walton Naze. This cliff is observed to be constantly giving way to the action of the sea, which it is expected will at some future period force a passage to the opposite shore, and insulate Harwich and its vicinity. The cliff contains many acres of land, and its greatest height is about fifty feet. At the bottom, a bed of clay, of a bluish colour, about one foot thick, is succeeded by a bed of stone, of nearly the same colour and thickness; within this, some fossil shells and petrifications of various descriptions are found imbedded. Above the stone are several beds of clay similar to that under the stone, rising to more than twenty feet. This clay, on exposure to the air, hardens into stone, and the streets of Harwich are paved with it; the town walls were formed of this material, as were also the castles of Orford and Framlingham.

The prospect from the cliff exhibits a view of the higher parts of the town, with the two lighthouses, and the handsome new church lately erected. The harbour is deep and spacious, and the anchorage good. More than one hundred sail of men of war, with frigates, and between three hundred and four hundred colliers, are recorded to have been riding here at one time, without danger to each other.

THE SHIRE-HALL, CHELMSFORD.

THE handsome and pleasant town of Chelmsford is neither distinguished by the hurry and bustle attending a commercial station, nor the smoke and noise of manufacturing establishments; yet being the county-town, it is frequently enlivened by crowds of visitors attending the quarter and petty sessions, and other public meetings, held in the Shire-hall, which is an elegant and commodious building, erected from the designs, and under the superintendence of J. Johnson, Esq. at the charge of the county. It is of a square form, the front of white stone, the basement rusticated; with four elegant three-quarter columns, of the Ionic order, supporting a pediment, below which are three emblematical bas-reliefs, representing Justice, Wisdom, and Mercy. There is an open space on the ground-floor, fronting the two session

rooms: this is occasionally used by market people and corn-dealers. Besides the two session rooms, which are spacious and well adapted to the purpose, there is a jury-room, and various other necessary apartments; and a very elegant assembly-room extends over the whole length of the building. This is a lofty apartment, and measures, in length eighty-five, and in breadth forty-five feet; it is lighted by eight splendid chandeliers of cut glass; the stuccoed ceiling is handsomely ornamented; and in niches at each end, on either side of the fire-places, there are elegant female statues in the Grecian costume. The county balls, and other social and public meetings are held in this room; and when prisoners are in excess, the king's serjeants hold courts here. The ground plan of the building occupies a square, which measures ninety-six by eighty feet.

ST. BOTOLPH'S PRIORY, COLCHESTER.

THIS picturesque ruin is all that now remains of the noble and magnificent church, formerly belonging to the Priory of St. Botolph, which was, next to St. John's Abbey, the most considerable religious foundation of the ancient town of Colchester. The Priory stood south of this church; but very scanty remains of it can now be anywhere discovered. We have a representation in this view of what remains of the western front of the church; from which it appears to have been highly embellished. The entrance is by a semi-circular arch, gradually diminishing through the thickness of the wall to the doorway. This arch is ornamented by numerous mouldings, formed of thin Roman bricks and stone, in alternate layers, and on each side supported by five three-quarter columns, with capitals charged with sculptured foliage and figures of animals, all differing from each other. Above this doorway two rows of intersecting arches extend quite across the front; and above these arches, there appear the remains of a large circular opening, to admit light into a gallery which communicated between two stately towers at the opposite north-west and south-west corners of the building. The remains of these towers have been entirely removed, but a considerable portion of that on the north-west had been to be seen, (as Mr. Morant informs us,) in his time, within the memory of man.

What remains of the northern front is not very considerable; but the long row of double arches here seen, gives us a distinct idea of the altitude and capacity of the nave, which these arches separated from the north aisle, as a similar row of arches separated it from the south aisle; these arches are of the Roman semi-circular form, and placed above each other. The arches of the windows of what remains of the northern front are of the pointed form, which indicates a later erection than the rest of the building; scarcely any part of the south front, and very little of the south aisle, are now remaining, and the chancel has been entirely destroyed. An accumulation of earth and rubbish rises against the western front, and hides a part of the wall, so that only the upper part of the great doorway is to be seen; but by

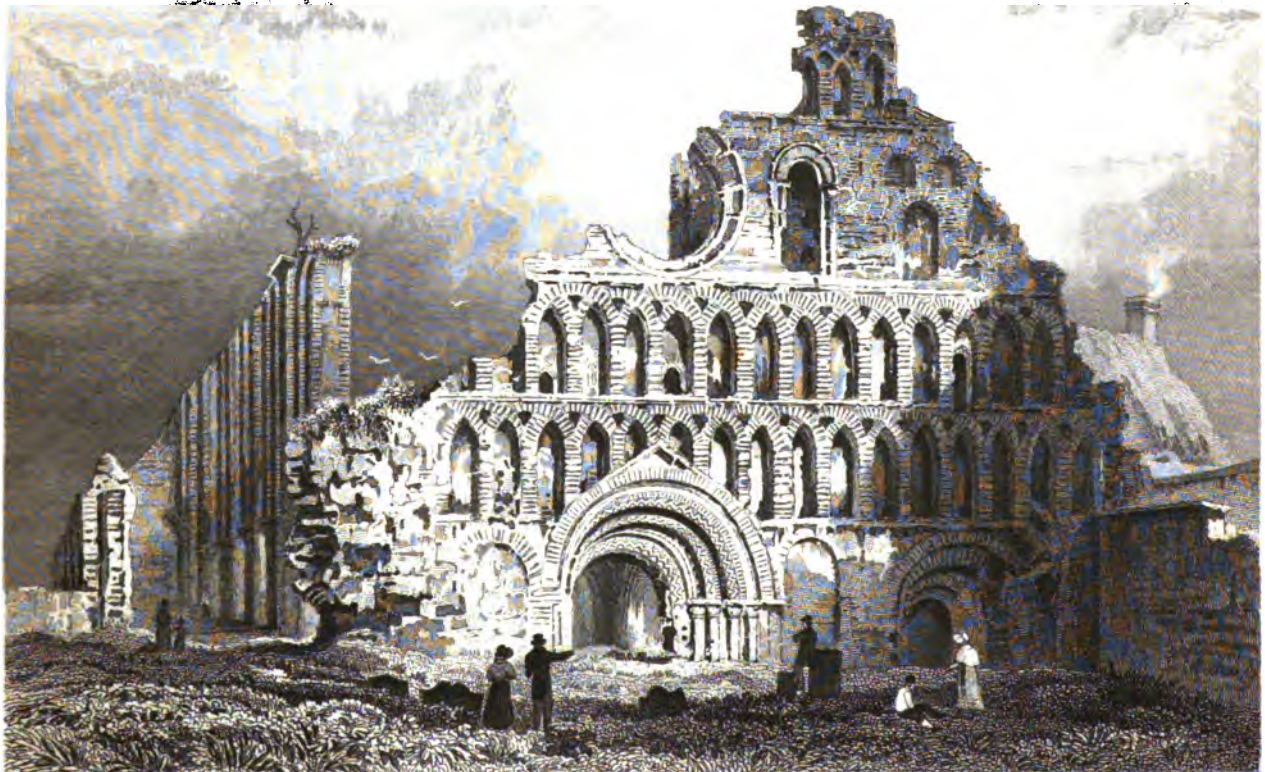


Drawn by W. Parker

Engraved by S. Lacey

THE SHIRE HALL, CHELMSFORD.
ESSEX.

Published 1831 by Geo. Virtue 26 Fy. Lane.



Drawn by W. Parker

Engraved by S. Lacey

ST. BOTOLPH'S PRIORY, COLCHESTER.
ESSEX.

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measuring the wall here, it has been found to be eight feet and a half in thickness; the diameter of the pillars, between the nave and aisles, is five feet and a half; the width of the north aisle is nine feet, seven inches, and a half; the width of the nave, between the pillars, twenty-five feet and a half; and the length, within the walls, a hundred and eight feet. The height was in proportion to these ample dimensions. This church continued perfect till the siege of Colchester by the parliamentary general, Fairfax, when, being exposed, by its situation, to the guns of a battery on the opposite high ground between Colchester and Wivenhoe, it was reduced to its present state.

The monastic establishment to which this church belonged, was founded early in the twelfth century, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine; its founder, and first prior, was named Ernulph. These canons came into this country about the year 1109, and this was their first house, as appears from a bull of pope Pascal the Second, directed to Ernulph and his brethren, in August, 1116. They were invested with a general authority over all other houses of the same order in the country, and all those distinguishing marks of pre-eminence were given them which, in those times, were considered to belong to a primitive institution. The bull also exempted them from all other ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction; and after Ernulph's death it was ordained that his successors should be chosen by their brother canons, and consecrated by the bishop of London, without fees, or by some other bishop, if he should refuse; and that this consecration should confer upon them a kind of episcopal power. Their first possessions, exclusive of the site of their priory and the garden, appear to have been very inconsiderable, but they soon found friends and benefactors. This house was dedicated to St. Botolph and St. Julian. At the dissolution of monasteries, their possessions were valued at £113 : 12 : 8, and were granted by Henry the Eighth to Sir Thomas Audeley, knight, lord chancellor of England.

THE CORN MARKET,

HIGH-STREET, COLCHESTER.

On the ground occupied by this elegant building, there was formerly a public edifice called the Red Row, and afterwards named the Exchange; which, whilst the bay-trade flourished here, was daily frequented by great numbers of substantial merchants: and over it, was the Dutch Bay Hall.

The new building was erected, about the year 1820, by subscription, for the use of the corn-merchants and farmers; the builder, Mr. Hayward, of Colchester, and the architect, Mr. David Laing, who supplied the design for the Custom House of the metropolis, so deservedly admired.

The corn market occupies the basement story, which is an open colonnade of well-formed, fluted cast-iron pillars. The upper rooms are occupied as the Essex Fire and Life Insurance Office. The façade finishes with balustrades, and a pediment in the centre.

THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,

HIGH-STREET, COLCHESTER.

THIS church is on the south side of High Street, in a central situation, and in the busiest part of the town of Colchester. It consists of a nave, tiled, and a south aisle, leaded. It is commonly called the "Dial Church," on account of the dial of its clock, which projects from a wooden tower into the street. This tower rises from the middle of the body of the church, being partly built on the north wall; it contains five bells, and there is a small bell in a lantern on the top of it, for the clock. About a hundred years ago, the original tower, of larger dimensions, and more ponderous materials, having become ruinous, a workman from London was employed to repair it, and had been at work a short time; but one day, when he was gone to dinner, the tower fell down upon the body of the church and chancel, and destroyed the roofs of both. In 1721, the west end of the church was repaired, but the east end and the chancel yet remain ruinous.

The ancient and diminutive church of St. Rumwald appears in this view, very inconveniently occupying the middle of High Street, immediately below the Mote Hall. This ancient building is of brick and stone, but the chancel is entirely of brick, and has a more modern appearance than the other parts of the fabric. There is a north aisle, or rather chapel, attached to the chancel, dedicated to St. Mary; and from the middle of this church there rises a small quadrangular turret of wood, covered with mortar, in which there is one bell.

The saint to whom this church is dedicated, was a personage of some celebrity as well as antiquity. He is said to have been the son of a king of Northumberland, by a Christian daughter of Penda, king of Mercia. The reputed place of his birth was King's Sutton, in Buckinghamshire; where, as soon as he breathed and lived, he is said to have three times cried out, with an audible voice, "I am a Christian;" then, making a plain confession of his faith, he desired to be christened, and chose his godfathers and the name of Rumwald. He also, with his fingers, directed the attendants to fetch him a large hollow stone for a font, which several persons in vain attempted to move, till the two priests, his designed godfathers, went and brought it easily. After the completion of the ceremony, having discoursed eloquently for three days, to the great edification of the by-standers, he bequeathed his body to remain at Sutton one year, at Brackley two, and at Buckingham ever after. He then expired, and was buried as he appointed; but was chiefly honoured at Boxley, in Kent.



Drawn by W. H. Bennett.

THE CORN MARKET, COLCHESTER.
ESSEX.

Engraved by T. M. Brown.

Published 1831, by Geo. Virtue, 26, Ivy Lane.



Drawn by W. H. Bennett.

HIGH ST. WITH THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, COLCHESTER.
ESSEX.

Engraved by T. M. Brown.

Published 1831, by Geo. Virtue, 26, Ivy Lane.

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TILBURY FORT.

THIS building is a regular fortification, on the banks of the Thames, opposite Gravesend; and was originally erected by Henry the Eighth as a blockhouse. The esplanade is very large, and the bastions are the largest of any in England; they are faced with brick, and surrounded with a double ditch or moat, the innermost being 180 feet broad, and having a good counterscarp. On the land side are two small redoubts of brick; but on this side, its chief strength consists in its being made capable of being altogether laid under water, as far as the level extends. On the side next the river, there is a very strong curtain, having a gate in the middle, called the Water-gate, and the ditch palisaded. At the place intended for the water-bastion, and which by the plan should have run out into the river, so as to command both the curtains, stands a high tower, erected by Queen Elizabeth, which was called the Block-house. Before this curtain is a platform, instead of a counterscarp, mounted, in time of war, with 106 cannons, from 24 to 46 pounders, besides which there are smaller pieces placed between them and the bastions and curtains. The interior of the fort contains all the necessary apartments for the garrison; but it is chiefly used as a depôt for the recruits of the district.

Although the fortress is of comparatively modern construction, the village of Tilbury, called West Tilbury, to distinguish it from the adjoining parish of East Tilbury, was, at the time of its erection, already a place of great antiquity. It was a town of some note in the earliest periods of the Saxon heptarchy, and is renowned in ecclesiastical story as one of the places where Ceadda, the venerable missionary of the Eastern Angles, first met with considerable success in converting his pagan brethren to the faith of their Redeemer. The other place whose name is coupled with it in this legend, was Ythanceaster, at the mouth of the Pent, or Blackwater, a town which has now been long overwhelmed and buried beneath the waves.

In later history, Tilbury is celebrated as being the place where Queen Elizabeth established her camp, when the kingdom was threatened with invasion by the Spanish Armada, and traces of the encampment may still be seen.

The neighbourhood of Tilbury contains some antiquities of a very remarkable description. In the adjoining parishes of Chadwell and Little Thurrocks, are various caverns or holes formed in the chalk, which is here prevalent as the upper stratum of the soil. Into one of these, an horizontal passage is said to lead from *Cave Field*, at East Tilbury. These caverns, which are described by Camden as very artfully built of stone, were carefully examined by Dr. Derham, who measured six of them, all lying within the space of as many acres, and found their depths to be respectively, fifty feet six inches, fifty-five feet six inches, seventy feet seven inches, eighty feet, and eighty feet four inches. Concerning the origin of these

caverns, and the purpose for which they were intended, there has been much disagreement. One tradition calls them Dane-holes, and reports them to have been the receptacles of the plunder gathered together by those people. Another more common tradition attributes them to the Britons, but gives them the absurd name of Cunobeline's gold mines. The most probable opinion is that they are British works, and were used as granaries.

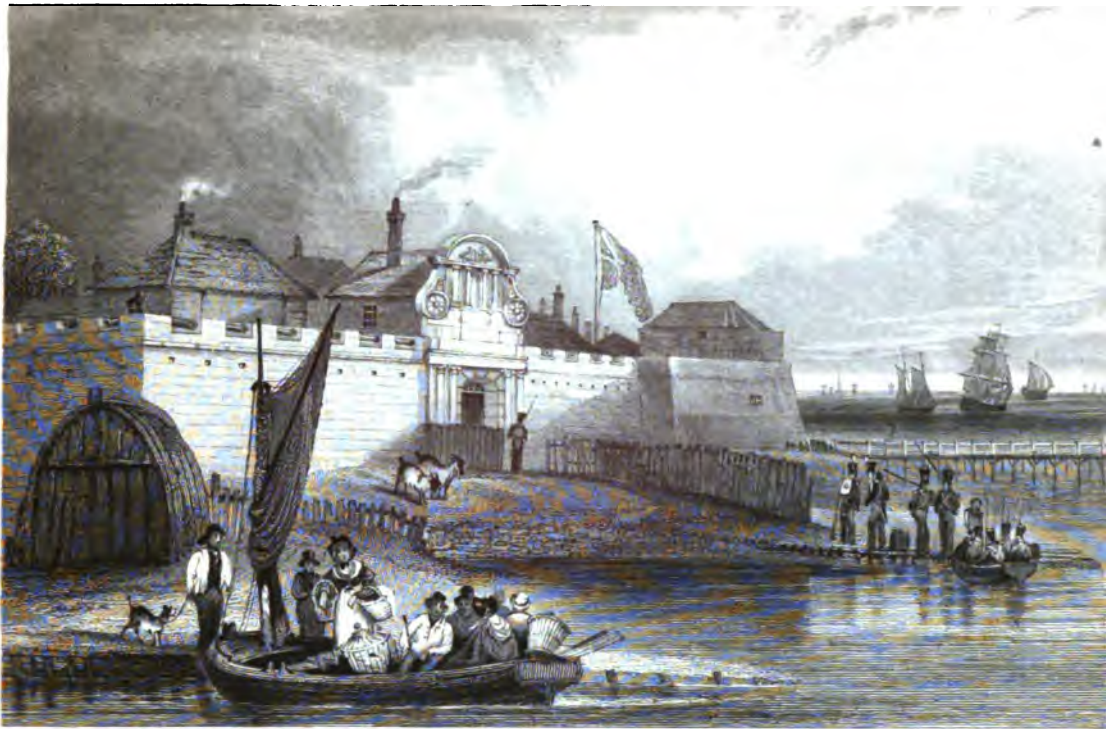
SOUTHEND.

THIS very pleasant hamlet is nearly opposite to Sheerness, at the mouth of the Thames, and has been for many years rising into consequence as a watering-place. It first began to attract visitors about thirty years ago, but continued nearly stationary for a considerable time, owing to the failure of the original proprietors of the principal buildings; but the property being sold by auction in 1800, passed into the hands of James Heygate and John Thomas Hope, Esqrs.; and the late Sir Thomas Wilson, Lady Langham, and other families of distinction, became proprietors, and occasional residents here, and numerous public buildings have been erected.

The assembly-room and the theatre are fitted up in a superior style of elegance, and are well attended in the season: the latter was erected in 1804. The library is pleasantly situated on rising ground, between what are called the old and new towns, and is promptly supplied with new publications generally interesting, and with periodicals of all descriptions. The capital inns are the Hotel, at the eastern extremity of the Terrace, which is large and convenient, having an elegant assembly-room, coffee-room, and a sitting-room, which commands a full view of the Thames and the ocean. The Ship Tavern, besides all other necessary accommodations for comfort and convenience, is supplied with hot and cold baths; and the Hope Tavern is also a very respectable inn.

Daily coaches set out for Southend, from the Bull, and the Blue Boar, Aldgate; and a steam packet, which leaves Tower Stairs every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The surrounding district is luxuriant in vegetable productions, and the hill which the village partly occupies, is, in many parts of it, plentifully wooded. The air is dry and healthy; and the water, notwithstanding its mixture with the Thames, is clear and sufficiently salt. The Terrace, sometimes also called New Southend, is an extensive row of houses, handsomely finished with pilasters and cornices of stone, and being on an eminence, has a most commanding prospect of the Nore, Medway, Sheerness, and the sea; but, at high water, the view is strikingly beautiful. The river here is five miles over, and the high lands of Sheppey and the lower coast of Kent are seen. Opposite the mouth of the Medway, great ships are generally at anchor, and innumerable sails are swelling to the gale. The cliff, on which the



Painted by J. G. Smith

TILBURY FORT, ESSEX.

Engraved by W. G. Smith

Printed and Sold by Geo. W. Smith, 20, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.



Painted by J. G. Smith

SOUTHEND, ESSEX.

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Terrace is built, is high enough to command the whole; and the general effect is much improved by the outline of foliage given to the waters, by the reflection of the broken woodland shore.

At no great distance from Southend is a stone, which has been placed as a boundary mark, to shew the termination of the jurisdiction of the corporation of London over the river Thames.

NEW HALL.

THIS spacious mansion, in its original and perfect state, remained for ages a magnificent and princely residence, successively occupied by great and noble possessors. With the extensive lordship to which it belonged, it was originally the property of Waltham Abbey, and conveyed to Sir John de Shardelow, knt., in exchange for other estates, in the year 1350; and was again exchanged, in 1374, by his brother and successor, Sir Thomas Shardelow, with Sir Henry de Coggeshall, and his brother Thomas. After remaining for several generations in the possession of this family, it became the property of Margaret, queen of Henry the Sixth; and was in the occupation of Richard Alred: his son William succeeded him, in 1446. During the civil wars of York and Lancaster, these estates became forfeited to the crown; and were afterwards granted to the noble family of Boteler, earl of Ormond. James Boteler, of this noble family, was created earl of Wiltshire, by Henry the Sixth, in the twenty-seventh of his reign, and at his father's death became earl of Ormond. He fought for the king, at the battles of St. Albans, Wakefield, Mortimer's Cross, and Towton; at which last he was taken prisoner and beheaded, in 1461, and attainted in the first year of Edward the Fourth, as was also John his next brother, in the fourteenth of the same reign. But Thomas, his third brother, had the lordship of New Hall given to him, by King Henry the Seventh, as some recompence for the services and sufferings of his family. He had also a licence granted, to build walls and towers about the house, and to fortify it; and this is believed to have been the origin of the beauty and magnitude of this building. His successors were his two daughters, of whom Margaret was married to Sir William Boleyn; and Thomas, their son, afterwards became the father of Queen Anne Boleyn, and was advanced to the title of Viscount Rochford, made knight of the garter, created earl of Wiltshire and of Ormond, and constituted lord privy seal, by King Henry the Eighth. That monarch, in 1517, became possessed of New Hall, making it a royal residence: in 1524 he kept the feast of St. George here; and his daughter, the Princess Mary, lived at New Hall several years. In 1573, it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Thomas Radcliffe, earl of Sussex, as a reward for important services. On the death of this nobleman, in 1588, the estate came to his brothers, and continued in the family till the year 1620, when it was sold for £30,000, to Villiers, duke of Buckingham, who was assassinated by Felton, at

Portsmouth; and his son George, who succeeded him, taking up arms in behalf of King Charles the First, was attainted by the Parliament, and in 1651 his estates were ordered to be sold, when this was purchased by Oliver Cromwell, the consideration money being five shillings, and the computed value upwards of thirteen thousand pounds; but the General preferring Hampton Court, he relinquished this, and made that the place of his residence. After the Restoration, the estate became the property of General Monk, who was created duke of Albemarle, and resided here for some time in great splendour. Christopher, his son and heir, married the grand-daughter of William Cavendish, earl of Newcastle, who, on her husband's death, succeeded to this estate. This lady was married, in 1691, to Ralph, duke of Montague; after which, New Hall was deserted and became ruinous; and previous to the death of the Duchess, in 1734, the reversion of the lordship was purchased by Benjamin Hoare, esq., who sold the park and mansion to John Olmuis, esq., afterwards baron Waltham. This gentleman took down a considerable part, (according to some accounts, nine-tenths,) of this great edifice, yet reserving sufficient of it to make a noble and commodious country-seat for himself, to which he added several new offices. The original erection consisted of two quadrangles, enclosing two extensive courts; three sides of both these have been destroyed, except what constitutes the wings of the present house. There are six bay or oriel windows, in the principal front, considered to be of modern construction. The great hall is a most magnificent apartment; in height more than forty-feet, in length ninety, and fifty in breadth. Queen Elizabeth's arms ornament the porch over the entrance; on which there is the following inscription:

Vivat Elizabethæ.
 En terra la piu savia Regina,
 En cielo la piu lucente stella;
 Virgine, magnanima, dotta, divina,
 Leggiadra, honesta et bella.

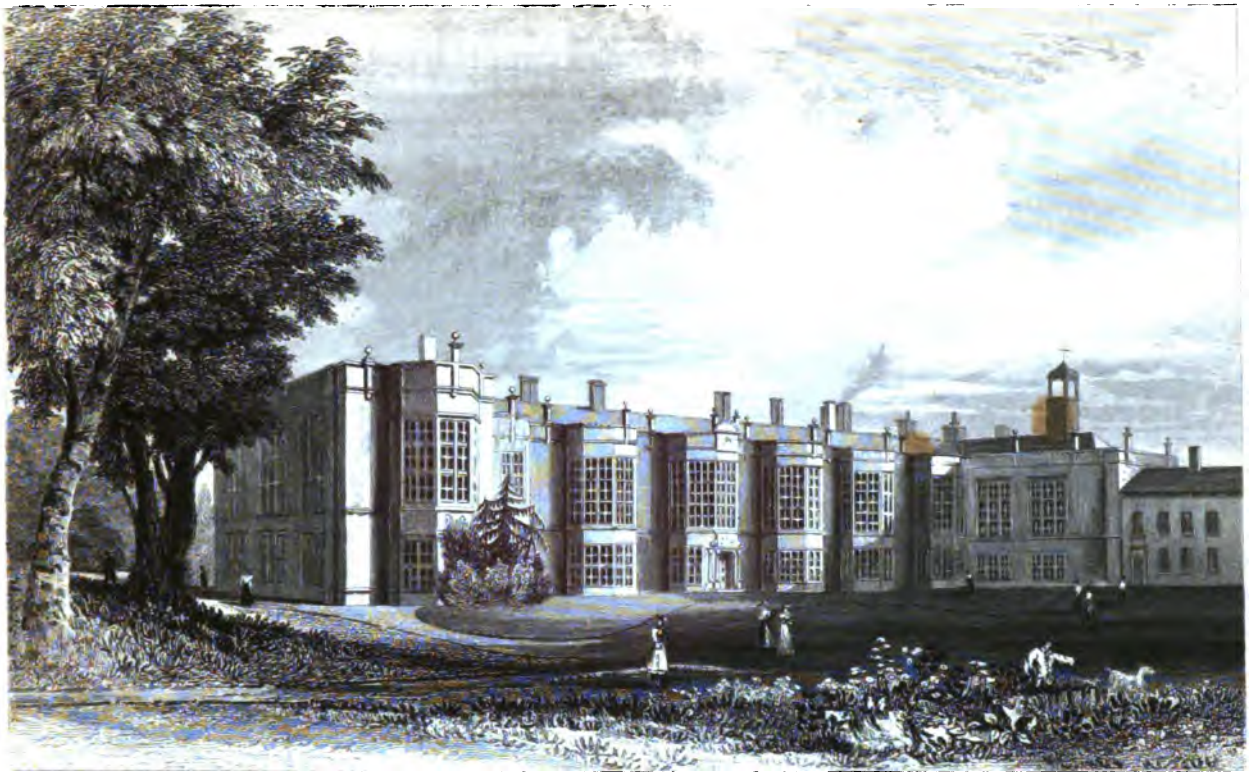
TRANSLATION.

On earth the pious wise queen,
 In Heaven the shining star of piety;
 A virgin, noble, learned, divine,
 Witty, chaste, and beauteous.

On the opposite side there is a door which formerly conducted to the inner court, over this the arms of King Henry the Eighth are very finely cut in freestone; a dragon and a greyhound, with crowns over their heads, for supporters; under which, a lion and a hawk bear up a scroll, with the following inscription:—

“*Henricus Rex Octavus, Rex inclit. armis magnanimus, struxit hoc opus egregium.*—In English: The magnanimous Henry the Eighth, a king renowned in arms, erected this sumptuous building.”

On the ceiling there is a splendid display of stucco-work, representing cherubim supporting the chandeliers, with the arms of the Waltham family in the centre: these were placed



Painted by W. Barrow

Engraved by W. Wood

NEW HALL, NEAR CHILMSFORD, ESSEX.
NEWLY REPAIRED AND ENLARGED.

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ST. MARY'S CHURCH, CHILMSFORD,
ESSEX.

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here when the last of that family came of age. This capacious apartment has been conveniently and elegantly fitted up as a chapel for religious worship, for the use of a community of nuns, of the order of the Holy Sepulchre, who, driven from Liege in Germany, during the disastrous occurrences of the French Revolution, sought here a peaceful retreat; and, beside their religious occupations, are usefully engaged in superintending the education of a limited number of young ladies.

CHELMSFORD CHURCH.

THIS handsome and stately fabric is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The time of its original erection cannot be ascertained; but from an ancient inscription, which was formerly to be seen on the southern battlements, it is known to have been re-edified in the year 1424. The building is of flint and stone, and part of the body modern, erected to supply the deficiency of the original walls, which partly fell in, with the roof, in 1800. A massive square tower rises from the west end, with battlements; and pinnacles at the four corners. There is a lantern on the top, with a shaft, leaded. In the tower there are ten bells. In the new workmanship the ancient gothic style of building has been preserved; but the inside is modernised and elegantly finished. The length of the inside of the church is one hundred and twenty feet. The length of the nave and middle and side aisles, is one hundred and two feet, and the breadth of the aisles and nave is fifty-four feet. There is a gallery at the west end, in which a fine organ was erected in 1772, which has been since much improved. The vestry is at the north-east corner of the chancel; adjoining to which, in the north aisle, is the family vault of the Mildmays. Benjamin, earl Fitzwalter, and Frederica, his countess, daughter to the gallant duke of Scomberg, are among those of the family who are here interred. The eastern window is of stained glass, of modern workmanship; it occupies the place of an ancient masterpiece of art, believed to have been as old as the original foundation of the church. It exhibited a sublime and affecting representation of the crucifixion, and other interesting occurrences in the history of our Saviour. This interesting remnant of antiquity was destroyed by an ignorant fanatical mob, in the time of King Charles the Second. Over the door of the chancel there is a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation. "A portion of this church, consecrated to the blessed Virgin Mary, which, after having been decayed with age, was rebuilt in the year of our Lord 1424, by certain pious subscriptions, having, in the evening of the 12th of January, 1800, suddenly fallen, the inhabitants of Chelmsford determined to rebuild, and decorate, with new ornaments, this part at their own expense, for that purpose employed Johnson, the architect. This most sacred work, for which an Act of Parliament was granted, having been begun on the 21st of June, 1800, and, after three years and as many months, having been entirely finished, John Morgan, S. T. B. the beloved rector of Chelmsford Church, performed divine service in it again, on the Sabbath of the 18th of September, 1803."

HEDINGHAM CASTLE.

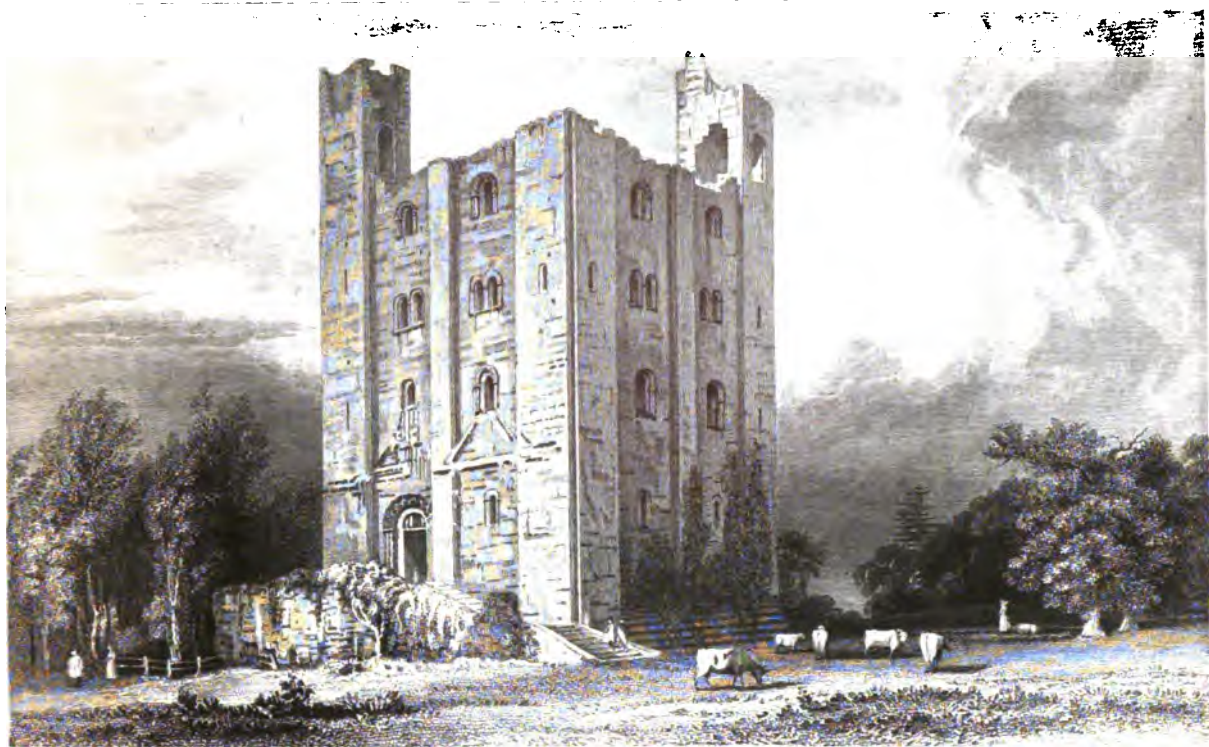
IN our account of Castle Hedingham, a description has been given of this ancient baronial mansion and fortress, believed to have been erected by the family of De Vere, soon after the Conquest; the nobility of those times requiring strong and stately erections, both for grandeur and defence. The riches of this family were immense; and by an inquisition made on the death of John, the seventh earl, he appears to have possessed fifty knights' fees in Essex, which were afterwards increased to about seventy, besides very extensive possessions in other counties, and a very large personal estate. Their grandeur and state were proportioned to their wealth.

The thirteenth earl entertained King Henry the Seventh, nobly and sumptuously, at this castle, with a very great attendance of retainers; when, on the king's departure, the servants stood in their livery coats, on either side, forming a lane; on which his majesty called the earl to him and said, "My lord, I have heard much of your hospitality, but I see it is greater than the report; these handsome gentlemen and yeomen, on both sides of me, are surely your menial servants." The earl, smiling, said, "May it please your Grace, that were not for mine ease. They are most of them my retainers, come to do me service at such a time as this, and chiefly to see your Grace." "By my faith," said the king, "I thank you, my lord, for your good cheer, but I may not endure to have my laws broken in my sight. My attorney must speak with you." For this offence against the statute of Retainers, 3 Henry VII. the earl had to pay the sum of 15,000 marks.

CHINGFORD CHURCH,

NEAR EPPING FOREST.

THE village of Chingford is on the borders of Epping Forest, and affords a pleasing and quiet retirement from the busy scenes of the metropolis, from which it is about nine miles distant. The lands of this parish, rising from the banks of the river Lea, which borders its western extremity, attain a considerable elevation, particularly where the Church is situated; it is a good specimen of plain Gothic architecture, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and commands extensive and pleasing prospects over the surrounding country, and into Kent and Hertfordshire. This district consisted anciently of two manors; the chief of these was given, by King Edward the Confessor, to the cathedral church of St. Paul's, and took the name of



Engraved by W. Harrison.

HEDDINGHAM CASTLE.
ESSEX.

Engraved by W. Harrison.

Published 1831 by Geo. Virtue, 55, St. Paul's Lane.



Engraved by W. Harrison.

CHINGFORD CHURCH.
ESSEX.

Engraved by J. C. Armytage.

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that house. The other capital manor was named Chingford Comitis, and from these other subordinate manors were afterwards formed.

The manor of Gowers and Bucklers is not mentioned till the time of Henry the Eighth, by whom it was granted to Geoffrey Lukin. It was usually called Pimps Manor, and a field here is called Pimps Hall.

Queen Elizabeth had a hunting-seat where the building called Queen Elizabeth's Lodge is yet to be seen; some time ago there was a horse-block on the top of a broad and flat stairs, up and down which that princess used to ride her hunting horse; and Mr. Heathcote, who formerly owned the house, used to keep a pack of hounds in it, and it was afterwards occupied by his gamekeeper.

Scots Mayhews, or Brindwoods, is a capital estate here, formerly held by a singular ceremonial tenure, described as follows:

"The owner, on every alienation, with his wife, man-servant, and maid-servant, each on a horse, came to the parsonage, where the owner did homage, and paid his relief. He blew three blasts with his horn, carried a hawk on his fist, and his servant had a greyhound in a slip, both for the use of the rector. He received a chicken for his hawk, a peck of oats for his horse, and a loaf of bread for his greyhound. They then all dined together, after which the master blew three blasts with his horn, and the ceremony closed."

BRAXTED LODGE,

THE SEAT OF P. DU CANE, ESQ.

THE ancient lordship of Great Braxted was in the possession of a king's thane in the time of Edward the Confessor, and at the Domesday Survey belonged to the celebrated Eudo Dapifer, the son of Hubert de Rie: a family named De Anesty had possession of it in the reigns of Henry the Second and King John. Hubert de Anesty was living in 1199, and his son and heir was Nicholas; whose only daughter, Dionysia, was married to William de Montchensy, of Swainscamp, in Kent, to whom she conveyed this estate; his sister Joan was married to William de Valence, earl of Pembroke, brother, by the mother's side, to King Henry the Third. William de Montchensy died in 1289, and his only daughter, by marriage, conveyed this estate to Hugh de Vere, second son of Robert, earl of Oxford, who died in 1313. After successively becoming the property of individuals of the families of de Valence, de Hastings, Talbot, de Grey of Wilton, and Montgomery, it passed to William Ayloff, gentleman, of Sudbury, who was justice of the peace for this county and for Suffolk, in whose family it continued till it was sold to Sir Henry Maynard, knight; after whose death, in 1610, it became the property of Sir Robert Cotton, knight, by whom, or his heirs, it was sold to Thomas Darcy, Esq. of St. Clere's Hall, in St. Osyth, the father of Sir Thomas

Darcy, who came and lived at Braxted about the year 1660: afterwards becoming the property of three sister heiresses of this family, it was sold to Peter Whetcomb, on whose death it was purchased by Henry Cornelisen, Esq. who married the daughter of Sir Richard Hoare, knight, who, on his death, left six children, on whose account this estate was sold to Peter Du Cane, Esq. of Coggeshall, who was sheriff of the county in 1745.

The old manor-house was a plain building, of antique appearance, near the church: this has been pulled down, and the house, called Braxted Lodge, erected originally by the Darcy family, has been since greatly altered and improved. It is approached by a noble avenue of trees, and is situated on an eminence, which commands extensive prospects over a richly-cultivated country. The house is large, elegant, and commodious, and the surrounding scenery in a high degree beautiful and picturesque.

The park has been very considerably enlarged, by the addition of the valuable estate called Fabiana, and the grounds are ornamented with a fine sheet of water; and an interesting collection of statues, brought from Italy by Mr. Du Cane, add greatly to the general effect.

LITTLE MAPLESTEAD CHURCH.

THIS small and ancient building has a pleasing appearance, and, internally, possesses a considerable degree of elegance: it is celebrated on account of its resemblance to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, at Jerusalem, and the Temple Church, in London. The principal entrance is at the west end, by a porch with three doors; this immediately introduces us into the circular part, which measures thirty feet in diameter, and has a peristyle, consisting of six clustered columns, supporting pointed arches: the whole length of the Church is seventy feet; the east end is semicircular, and the roof is of wood. Tradition informs us that this sacred edifice had the privilege of sanctuary, and it is dedicated to St. John of Jerusalem.

“Round churches,” Mr. Britton observes, “constitute a singular and rare class of ancient edifices, and are eminently interesting to the architectural antiquary. Their origin in England has been generally attributed to the Jews. This opinion was very prevalent with respect to that at Cambridge, till Mr. Essex, in his historical observations in the sixth volume of the *Archæologia*, showed this opinion to be evidently erroneous. ‘Their temple at Jerusalem,’ he says, ‘was not of the circular form, neither was the tabernacle of Moses; nor do we find the modern Jews affect that figure in building their synagogues. It has, however, been generally supposed, that the round church at Cambridge, that at Northampton, and some others, were built for synagogues by the Jews, while they were permitted to dwell in those places; but as no probable reason can be assigned for this supposition, and as I think it is very certain that the Jews who were settled in Cambridge had their synagogue, and probably dwelt together, in a part of the town now called ‘The Jewry,’ we may reasonably conclude,

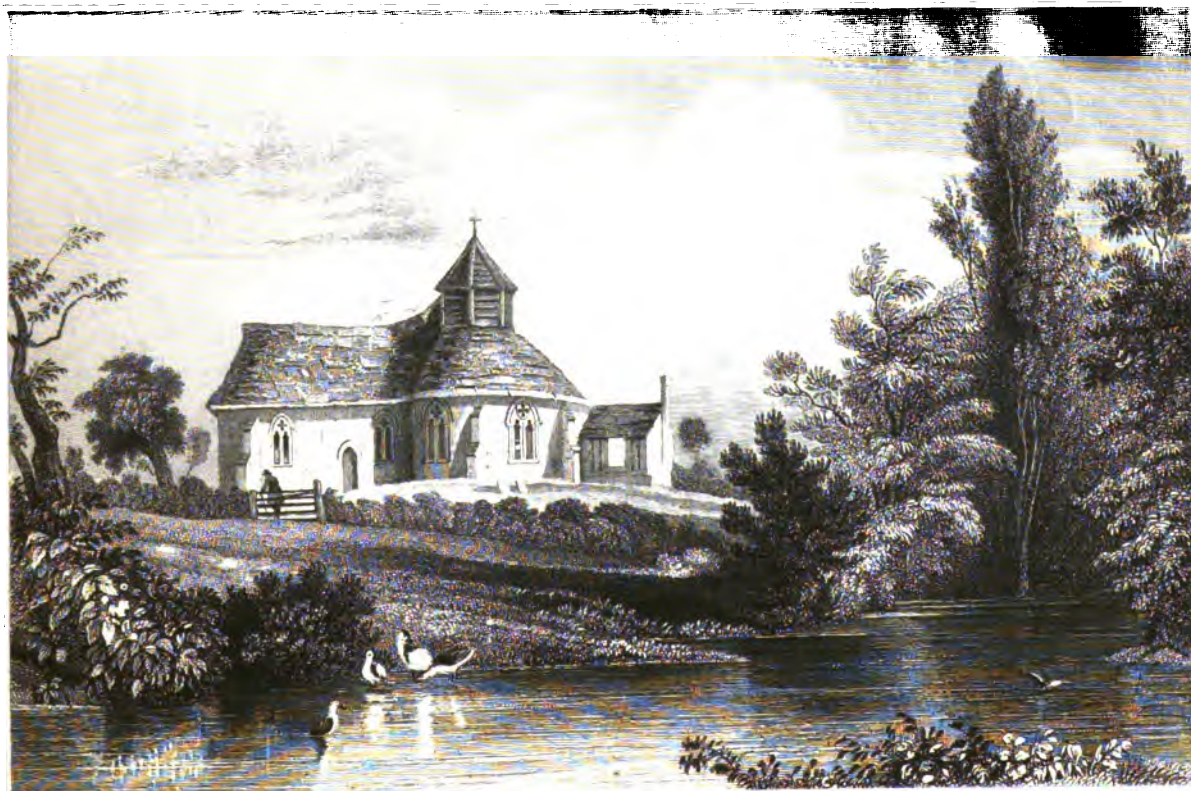


Painted by A. Barrett.

Engraved by J. H. St. John.

BRAMSTED LODGE, NEAR WHITEHAM, ESSEX.
THE SEAT OF P. DUGAN, ESQ.

Published 1831 by Geo. Arthur, 25, St. John's Lane.



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the round churches we find in other parts of this kingdom were not built by the Jews for synagogues, whatever the places may be called in which they stand.'"

The two abovementioned, the Temple Church, in London, and this of Little Maplestead, are considered to be the only four perfect examples of these buildings in England. All these, with one that was formerly at Temple Bruer, and one at Aslockley, in Lincolnshire, are now believed to have been erected by the Knights Templars, who obtained their organisation and fame, in the vicinity of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. This building is said to have been erected by Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, and we are informed that it was rebuilt by Charlemagne, in 813. "The east end," says Mr. Essex, "I take to be of his building, containing the semicircular tribune; but the intermediate part, between it and the sepulchre, is more modern, and might be rebuilt when the church was restored in the year 1409, after it was defaced by the Saracens towards the end of the tenth century." Bede, and other ancient writers, describe this structure as a round church, with three walls, and twelve pillars. The circular form of this building yet remains. It was revered by the knights above all earthly objects; and as they were originally instituted and stationed at this church of the Holy Sepulchre to protect Christian pilgrims against the Saracens, it seems extremely probable that they would imitate that structure, when they were afterwards distributed in companies over Europe, and when they had occasion to erect a new church. And it is ascertained beyond doubt, that some of those in England, so formed and denominated, were of their erection. Yet it must be acknowledged that various specimens were formerly to be met with; as in the inner court of the castle at Ludlow, in Shropshire, and at other places, which cannot be supposed to have had this origin; and as it can by no means be ascertained that the Knights Templars had possessions at Little Maplestead, the opinion of their having erected this Church is purely hypothetical.

In the reign of King Stephen, Robert Doisnel was the proprietor of the lands which constitute Little Maplestead, and his daughter by marriage conveyed it to William Fitz-Audelin, steward to Henry the Second, and, with her husband's permission, gave the whole parish and its appertences to the Knights Hospitallers. King John confirmed this donation, and added to its value by granting the liberty of free-warren to the brethren. This society afterwards established a preceptory here, which was called Le Hospital, and became rich and flourishing. On the dissolution, the house, with its possessions, were granted by King Henry the Eighth, to George Harper, Esq. of whom they were purchased by John Wiseman, Esq. an auditor of the king's revenues. Edmund, the grandson of this gentleman, was a follower of Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, whose unfortunate destiny was partly occasioned by this Edmund's negligence, in not promptly delivering a letter entrusted to him, and sent by the Earl to the Queen. The effect of this omission, and the sense of his own criminality, so affected him, that he made a vow never more to rest on a bed; and Mr. Morant observes, "he was as good as his word; for he caused a large tree to be cut out, in some degree of the shape of a bed and bolster, which he used as a bed till his death."

VIEW OF HARWICH FROM THE SEA.

HARWICH, as its name, which is Saxon, imports, is believed to have been occupied by an army, stationed here to oppose the incursions of the Danes. It also bears undoubted evidence of having been a Roman station; and the remains of an ancient camp, of great extent, may yet be traced. On one side, the rampart is in several places from ten to twelve feet high; and the ditch, though in a great degree filled up, six feet deep, and nearly forty wide. The high road leading to it, and to the town, is called *The Street*. Here several Roman coins have been found; and in a small adjoining farm, belonging to Dover Court, a tessellated pavement has been discovered.

The earliest historical notice relating to this neighbourhood, occurs in the Saxon Chronicle, where an account is given of a battle fought at the mouth of the Stour, between the fleet of King Alfred and sixteen Danish ships, in the year 885. The Danes were completely defeated, and every sail taken; but the English were soon afterwards worsted in a second engagement with a more powerful fleet of the enemy.

Harwich did not attain any importance as a town, till after the time of the conquest. Its first considerable increase arose from the destruction of the ancient town of Orwell, which, with a large adjoining tract of land, is recorded to have been overwhelmed by the waves of the sea. The shoal called the West Rocks, nearly five miles from the shore, is left bare at great ebbs; and there is a spot where ruins may be seen, which is yet called the "town."

Edward the Second was persuaded by his brother, Thomas de Brotherton, then lord of the manor, to make Harwich a borough corporate, and market-town, by charter dated 1318. This charter was confirmed by various succeeding monarchs; but a new one, with more ample privileges, and under which the civil jurisdiction is now exercised, was granted by James the First, in the twelfth year of his reign. By this, the local government is vested in a mayor, eight aldermen, twenty-four capital burgesses, a recorder, and inferior officers.

Formerly this town had several gates, and was surrounded by walls, with a castle, and various small forts, but these have all been destroyed. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by ship-building, and various maritime employments. The yard for building and repairing ships is very large and convenient, furnished with the necessary store-houses, launches, &c. Many third-rates have been built here, besides other large vessels of considerable burthen. In 1666, the government ordered two sloops to be built, of a small draught of water, to clear the sands before this harbour, then much infested with small Dutch picaroons; the one was named the *Spy*, and the other the *Fan-fan*; of this last, Prince Rupert, and his Grace George, Duke of Albemarle, in their letter from sea to his Majesty Charles the Second, dated July 27, 1666, state: "That on Thursday morning, (July 26,) it being very calm, and the enemy to wind-



Engraved by J. B. Wilson

HARWICH, FROM THE SEA. 1854.

Published and Sold by Geo. Cooke 25, New Street.



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BUSBY'S QUAY, NEAR HARWICH. 1854.

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ward of them, the Fan-fan, a small new sloop of two guns, built the other day at Harwich, made up with his oars toward the Dutch fleet, and drawing both his guns to one side, very formally attacked De Ruyter, (in the admiral's ship of Holland,) and continued this honourable fight so long, till she had received two or three shots from him between wind and water; to the great laughter and delight of our fleet, and indignation and reproach of the enemy."

During the season, this place is visited for sea-bathing, and excellent accommodations are provided; bathing machines have been introduced, but the private baths are very neat and convenient. These stand in a large reservoir of sea-water, which is changed every tide, and supplied with fresh water every hour, by a contrivance on the principle of a natural syphon. In some of these baths the water is made hot for invalids; who, if they have neither strength nor courage to plunge themselves into the water, are assisted with a chair. There are also vapour baths, and machinery to throw the sea-water, either hot or cold, on any part of the body.

There is a delightful walk called "The Lawn," much frequented in fine weather, as a promenade; and not far distant from it is the Beacon-cliff, on which were formerly the signal-house and telegraph, which have, some time ago, been destroyed by the encroachments of the sea. This eminence commands a grand, interesting, and extensive prospect. Parties are also frequently made by the visitors for sailing up the Orwell and Stour, and making excursions on the bosom of the ocean. The scenery of the Orwell possesses peculiar interest, its banks being studded with elegant villas and pleasure-grounds.

MISTLEY QUAY.

THE village of Mistley is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Stour, eleven miles west from Harwich, on the road to Manningtree, from which town it is about a mile distant. The inn here, known by the name of the Mistley Thorn, affords very good accommodations, and is much frequented on account of its pleasant situation, and the fine expanse of the Stour. The handsome new church, built by Adams; the quay, the warehouses, and other buildings; the shipping; the little dock-yard, with ships building in the very bosom of a hanging wood; all conspire to render it a lively, beautiful scene, of singular and pleasing features, especially at high tide. Mistley, joined with Manningtree, has many small vessels employed in the London and coasting-trade.

WALTHAM ABBEY CHURCH.

THE original Abbey Church of Waltham was built in the usual cathedral form, and consisted of a nave, transept, choir, ante-chapel, &c. It was a very considerable structure, and covered an extensive ground plan; of which some idea may be formed, when we find that the situation of Harold's tomb was about forty yards from the termination of the present building, in what is supposed to have been, at that time, the east end of the choir, or of some chapel beyond it. The intersection of the transept is yet visible. The ancient tower rose above this, and contained five large tuneable bells, which, on the suppression, were purchased of the King's commissioners. Part of the tower, having been some time in a very decayed state, fell down soon after the surrender of the abbey, probably on pulling down the choir, which, with the east chancel and transept, were entirely destroyed, leaving only the west end of the building, which constitutes the present parochial church.

This venerable relic of antiquity is rather large than handsome, and very dark within; yet it contains many curious and interesting specimens of ornamented columns, semicircular arches, and other characteristics of Norman architecture. From the western entrance to the altar, the length of the building is ninety feet; and in breadth, including side aisles, it is forty-eight feet. Six arches on each side separate the nave from the aisles; and five of them are semicircular, and decorated with rude zig-zag ornaments: the sixth of these, at the west end, in either series, is pointed; indicating a later construction. Massive columns support these arches, above which there are two double rows of smaller arches, with corresponding ornaments. The upper rows of these enlighten the roof, and at the bottom of the lower tier there is the narrow passage called triforia, generally found in conventual and cathedral churches. The roof is of timber, of modern construction, and but little ornamented; and modern galleries have been erected over the side aisles. Four of the pillars, two opposite each other on each side of the nave, are ornamented with wavy and spiral indentations, similar to those of the nave and choir in Durham cathedral. The square tower at the west end was erected in 1558; it rises to the height of eighty-six feet, and contains six bells. Previous to the erection of this tower, the bells purchased from the old steeple were for some years hung in a temporary timber frame, erected at the south-east end of the church-yard, where there then stood two large yew trees.

From the south side of the church a chapel projects, formerly our lady's; now a school-room, under which there is a beautiful arched crypt; "The fairest," says Fuller, "that ever I saw!" This was once a place of worship, having its priest and altar, and a reading-desk covered with silver. It is still a matter of doubt whether this was the chapel stated to have been here dedicated to St. George. What remains of a third chapel is appropriated to the reception of broken tomb-stones and rubbish, at the south-east corner of the church.



Engraved by J. H. Johnson

WALTHAM ABBEY CHURCH. ESSEX.

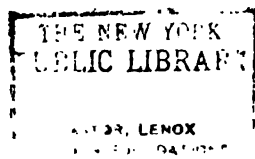
Published 1824 by Geo. Virtue at the Sign of the Sun



Engraved by J. H. Johnson

ROMFORD, ESSEX.

Engraved by J. H. Johnson



Almost every vestige of ornamental grandeur, which anciently distinguished the exterior of this church, has been industriously demolished or defaced; and what remains owes its preservation chiefly to the durable nature of its materials. Much of the beauty of the original is obscured by modern reparations. The windows in the north aisle, which were once semi-circular, have in general been made square; a few are pointed. In other parts they retain their original shape, but their ornaments are filled up with plaster. In the inside, the hand of violence is less apparent, but every thing displays marks of the most wretched parsimony. The simplicity and grandeur of the ancient remains are much injured by the glare of white-washing. The brasses are torn away from the grave-stones; the floor is badly paved, and the figures of the altar-piece disgrace the edifice in which they are placed. The south aisle is but little altered, and the windows retain nearly their original forms: that on the north has been more modernised. Towards the east end, the arms of Philip and Mary are displayed on a handsome screen of wood; and near it there formerly stood a painting of the founder, Harold, on glass, which was destroyed by the puritanical zeal of the fanatics, in the beginning of the reign of Charles the First. The font is apparently very ancient.

ROMFORD, ON A MARKET-DAY.

THE busy town of Romford consists principally of one long and wide street, ranging along the high road: near the middle is the market, and town-hall, which were repaired in 1768, at the expense of the crown. Here are three markets weekly. The general market for corn, cattle, and other articles, is on Wednesday, under a grant in the year 1247. The market for hogs is on Tuesday; and the Monday market is chiefly for calves. The quarter sessions for the liberty of Havering-atte-Bower are held in this town.

The chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and Edward the Confessor, consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a tower, embattled. It was built in 1407, when the Pope's bull was obtained, empowering the inhabitants to bury their dead in an adjoining cemetery, instead of carrying them, as formerly, to Hornchurch. In the east window of the chancel there is a whole length painting on glass of Edward the Confessor, renewed, as we are informed by the inscription, by the chapel-warden, in 1707. This figure is accompanied by the representation of two pilgrims; in allusion to the ancient popular legend of which, the following account is preserved. At the time when the church of Havering (to which this chapel belongs) was about to be consecrated, Edward the Confessor riding that way, alighted, out of devotion, to be present; when a fair old man came to him, and begged an alms, in the name of God and St. John the evangelist. The king, having nothing else to give, took the ring from his finger, and gave it to the poor man. Some years afterwards, two English pilgrims having lost their way, as they were travelling in the Holy Land, saw a company clothed in white, with two lights carried before them, and behind them a fair ancient man, who, on the pilgrims joining

them, inquired who they were, and whence they came; and hearing their story, he brought them into a fine city, where they were shown into a room, and treated with all kinds of dainties. When they had well refreshed themselves, and rested there all night, the old man set them again in the right way, and at parting, told them he was John the evangelist, adding, "Say to Edward your king, that I greet him well by the token which he gave me with his own hands, at the hallowing of my church; which ring ye shall deliver him again, and say to him, that within six months he shall be in the joys of heaven with me, where he shall have his reward for charity, and good living." At their return the two pilgrims waited upon the king, who was then at his bower, since called Havering, and delivered to him the message and the ring; and the place hence received the name it has retained to the present time.

In this chancel there are numerous monuments of celebrated persons; particularly one on alabaster, to the memory of Sir George Hervey, knt., lieutenant of the Tower, who died in 1605, and his lady, with their effigies as large as life. And in the north aisle there is a monument of Sir Anthony Cooke, of Gidea Hall, with the effigies of himself and lady, and inscriptions in Latin verse, by his daughters, who were the most learned females of the age.

CHELMSFORD,

FROM THE GRAVEL-PITS.

A FOOT-PATH passes from Chelmsford across the river, and ascending from the opposite bank, conducts to the pleasant village of Springfield: in its course this path affords several good views of the town, and the Artist has selected a station on the elevated ground beside the gravel-pits.

The most important objects which present themselves, in this handsome and well-built town, are its Church and Shire-hall, and these are well-defined and striking objects in the picture; and the fore-ground presents a beautiful and interesting portion of the surrounding rural scenery.

On the left-hand side of the church is seen a handsome mansion, built on the site of a former one of great antiquity, called Guy Harling, from a Norman Lord of that name, its original proprietor. It was re-edified and occupied by a family of note in the fifteenth century, and Sir John Comyns built the present on the ruins of the former erection; intending it as a model of the country-seat he afterwards erected at the Highlands, making this his place of residence till the other was completed. Since his time it has been greatly improved; the internal arrangements are convenient, the apartments fitted up with taste and elegance; and the gardens and lawn, inclosed by tall rows of trees, afford a quiet and most pleasing retire-



Engraving by W. Bateson

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CHELMSFORD, ESSEX.
FROM SPRINGFIELD HILL NEAR THE GRAVEY FIELDS.

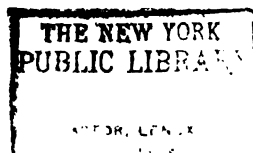
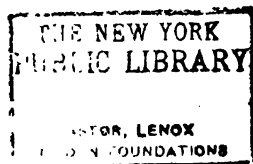
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ST BOTOLPH'S PRIORY CHURCH, COLCHESTER.
Ruins



ment, with an interesting view toward Springfield. At the bottom of the lawn, there is a fine willow tree, of extraordinary dimensions, planted by the late proprietor, Dr. Badeley, a gentleman highly esteemed and universally respected; a physician, learned, and eminently successful in his profession; whose labours have been incessantly exerted for more than half a century, in mitigating the sufferings, and restoring health and enjoyment to the victims of disease.

RUINS OF THE CHURCH OF ST. BOTOLPH'S PRIORY.

THIS View presents us with a correct representation of what remains of the nave and aisles of this ancient conventual church. The whole building is composed of Roman bricks, of extraordinary hardness, mixed with stones, some of which seem to have been subjected to the action of fire. Near this church, and adjoining to the south side, stood the Priory, till the siege brought destruction upon both.

On the north side, six of the columns, with the double rows of arches, are yet standing, but on the south, two only remain; these are richly mantled with ivy, planted more than fifty years ago by the clerk of the parish, who has a tablet to his memory in the ruins; and in the inclosed area, several tombs and fragments of inscriptions are to be seen. This building is characterised by the use of the pure Roman semicircular arch, unaccompanied by gothic ornaments; architectural features considered to be a sufficient evidence of the period of its erection being that which preceded the general adoption of the pointed gothic; and the occurrence of a double row of intersecting arches on the western front, is by some writers believed to mark the first approximation of the two styles.

Before its demolition, this was reckoned the most important church in the town of Colchester, resorted to by the corporation on Sundays, and on particular occasions, to hear the general preacher; and the great bell was rung every morning and evening, at four and at eight o'clock.

THAXTED,

FROM THE SOUTH.

THIS extensive parish and large town occupies the whole of the northern part of the hundred of Dunmow; and the town is beside the river Chelmer, from the source of which it is not far distant. Thaxted is a considerable thoroughfare, the great road from Chelmsford to Cambridge passing through it; and, formerly, a large portion of its inhabitants were employed

in an extensive cutlery manufactory, which flourished here. It is an irregularly-built town, with some good houses; and the stately and spacious church is a fine specimen of gothic architecture. Dissenters of various denominations have also handsome meeting-houses here. Anciently, this was a borough town, incorporated by charter from Philip and Mary, and its government vested in a mayor, bailiffs, and chief burgesses. This charter was confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, and additional liberties granted by King James the First; but all these privileges were tamely given up, either through fear or poverty, by the corporate officers, who, on being served with a *quo warranto*, in the time of James the Second, thought fit to retire from their offices in silence. From a visitation of heralds in 1637, it appears, that Thaxted had, at that time, a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, and about twenty principal burgesses, of whom ten had passed the mayoralty; and they had a common seal, but no arms. The market, which had long been discontinued, was some time ago revived, but it has not risen to much importance. It is on Thursdays; and there is a fair on the 27th of May, and another on the 10th of August, for cattle.

The earliest account of this town is in the *Monasticon*,* which informs us that the College of St. John the Baptist, at Clare, in Suffolk, founded by Elnric, in Edward the confessor's time, had the church of Thaxted, among other revenues; at which time this lordship belonged to Wisgar, but was taken from him by William the conqueror, who gave it to Richard Fitz-Gislebart, the son of Geofrey of Normandy. He was the ancestor of the family of Clare, who took their surname from the lordship of Clare, in Suffolk. This family held Thaxted till the year 1314, when Gilbert de Clare, son of Gilbert surnamed the Red, being slain at the battle of Bannockburn, his estates were divided among his three sisters; of whom, Margaret was married to Hugh de Audley, afterwards earl of Gloucester, who obtained Thaxted in right of his wife. It was held as part of the earldom of Gloucester, in the time of Edward the Second, by Bartholome, Lord Bodlesmere; whose son dying without surviving offspring, his estates were divided among his four sisters, who all married into noble families. Three parts of the manor came afterwards into the possession of the Mortimers, earls of March, and were reunited to the honour of Clare, which this family obtained by marriage: the fourth part descended to the De Spencers, and hence obtained the name of Spencer's fee. The honour of Clare having reverted to the crown, on the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of Edward the Fourth, to King Henry the Seventh, was settled, by the son and successor of the latter, on Catharine of Arragon, afterwards his queen, who, in 1514, granted the "manor and borough of Thaxted" to Sir John Cutts, knight, to hold during her life; and soon afterwards, the reversion in fee farm was granted to the same knight, by the king. Sir John Cutts, knight, great grandson of the first proprietor of this name, was famous for hospitality and a magnificent style of living; and becoming embarrassed in his circumstances, was obliged by licence, dated April 1599, to vest the "manor and borough of Thaxted, and Spencer's fee," in trust to Thomas Kemp, esq. Soon afterwards, Thaxted became the property of Sir William Smyth, knight, of Hill Hall, in which family it has continued.

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. 1. p. 1009.



Engraved by W. B. Wood

THAXTED.
FROM THE SOUTH
EAST

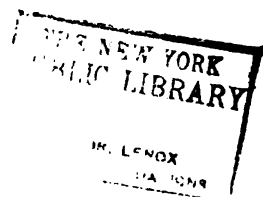
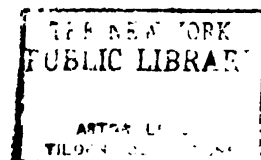
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SAFFRON WALDEN CHURCH.
FROM THE SOUTH
EAST

Engraved by W. B. Wood



SAFFRON WALDEN CHURCH.

THIS church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a spacious and most elegant pile of gothic architecture, chiefly of the ages of the seventh and eighth Henries; in the reign of the latter of whom, the east end, and part of the south aisle of the chancel, were built by the Lord Chancellor Audley, who is interred in the vault beneath, together with several of the earls and countesses of Suffolk. Walpole calls this one of the lightest and most beautiful parish churches in England. From its peculiar situation on the highest ground, it is seen on our approach to the town, as a grand and imposing object rising above the houses. It consists of a lofty and magnificent nave, capacious side aisles, and a chancel, of dimensions proportionate to the other parts of the building.

Several of the windows are richly ornamented with mullions and tracery; and between those in the nave there are ornamented niches for statues. The floor of the chancel is raised two steps above that of the nave, and from this the communion table is approached by a flight of six steps, beyond which there is a magnificent altar-piece of cedar, twenty-four feet high, on which there is a fine painting, copied from Corregio, by the Rev. Mr. Peters. The height of the nave is sixty-three feet; the breadth of the side aisles and nave, eighty; and the whole length of the building, one hundred and ninety-three feet. There are eight bells in a square tower, at the west end, which is ornamented with a handsome lanthorn, and a spire, rising to the height of one hundred and ninety feet. This church was completely repaired in the years 1791-2, and 1793, at an expense of nearly £8000. Toward this, Lord Howard contributed £1000, for repairing the roof of the nave, and about £1800 more, for other repairs. Besides these magnificent contributions, he was a most generous benefactor to the parish and to the poor; to the latter of whom he bequeathed the interest of a sufficient sum to clothe twelve of each sex annually, for ever. His lordship died in May 1797, at Audley End, and is buried with his ancestors in the family vault. Over the south porch of the church there is an apartment, used as a council-chamber; in which the mayor and aldermen meet to transact the business of the corporation.

The chapel, or cemetery, belonging to the Suffolk family, is entered from the south aisle of the chancel; it has a window above the ground, which is particularly dry in this part of the church-yard. The remains of a succession of earls occupy a series of coffins covered with velvet, and placed in this apartment; on each of these there is a brass plate, with an inscription, stating the name, title, time of death, and age of the noble personage whose remains it encloses.

Several of the countesses of Suffolk, as well as others of the family, occupy a vault sunk below this, into which they have been removed; among these is Thomas, the first earl, whose elegant marble monument is to be seen in the chancel of the church. This noble earl was one of those who so honourably distinguished themselves in the attack of the Spanish armada in 1588, and for his services was knighted at sea, by the lord-high-admiral. He afterwards displayed great bravery in several other expeditions, particularly as

vice-admiral in the taking of Cadiz, in 1596, where he commanded the attack on the Spanish ships in the harbour; a service challenged and obtained by him, though it had been first demanded by Sir Walter Raleigh. The year following, he was summoned to parliament by the title of Sir Thomas Howard, baron Howard of Walden. In May 1597, he was installed a knight of the garter, and in 1603, created earl of Suffolk. In 1614, he was constituted lord-treasurer, in which high office he continued four years. This nobleman built the magnificent and stately mansion, which, in honour of his father, was called Audley House.

The church of Walden is one of those which, upon the founding of the monastery here, were given to it by the founder, as part of its endowment; and in this, as in several others, a vicarage was instituted by Reginald, the first abbot.

The priory of Walden was founded in the year 1136, by Geoffrey de Mandeville, the first earl of Essex of that family; and in the year 1190, this priory was converted into an abbey, and dedicated to the honour of God, of St. Mary, and of St. James; and was of the order of Benedictines. It was situated near the great pond, by the bowling-green, where foundations and bones are frequently dug up. Being at the confluence of the Cam and the brook that comes from the town, it was plentifully supplied with water; and was purposely erected where four ways meet, in order that it might hospitably receive and give entertainment to poor travellers.

HIGHLANDS

NEAR CHELMSFORD.

THE name of this country mansion is derived from its situation on the elevated ground above Widford Bridge, near the road from Chelmsford to Ingatestone. The prospects over the surrounding country are pleasingly diversified and very extensive. The original house was built by Sir John Comyns, chief baron of the exchequer, about sixty years ago; but the house and the grounds have been greatly improved by succeeding proprietors. A handsome tetrastyle portico, of the Ionic order, ornaments the front of the building, and the wings are of great elegance and extreme lightness.

BOREHAM HOUSE.

THIS elegant country seat is of white brick, originally built by Benjamin Hoare, Esq. and embellished with costly ornaments, fine marbles, and other materials taken from New Hall. It is on the right-hand side of the road to Colchester, on the highest ground of the village, and is approached by an avenue of trees, between which there is a fine sheet of water. During the trial of Governor Warren Hastings and Sir Elijah Impey, for mal-administration in



Painted by W. H. Sturt

Engraved by J. H. Sturt

WIMBORNE, S.
THE SEAT OF N. LANGRISH ESQ.
DORSET.

Published 1821 by Geo. Virtue St. Ivy Lane

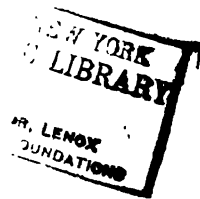
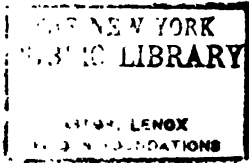


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WIMBORNE, S.
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Published 1821 by Geo. Virtue St. Ivy Lane



India, the latter resided here, with fifty servants in his household establishment. It has since become the seat of Sir John Tyrell, bart., who has added two wings, and made many improvements. The centre of the building is in the Vanbrugh style of architecture, and has a pediment, with the arms of the Tyrell family, and a neat balustraded battlement. The wings are light, and at each extremity terminated by arches, flanked with columns.

In the interior of this mansion, the principal apartments are fitted up with much taste and judgment, particularly the drawing and dining rooms, and the library. There are also some fine paintings by eminent masters.

The park is not very extensive, but the grounds are laid out with great taste and elegance; a spacious lawn extends from the house to the banks of the river Chelmer; and from the walks over the higher parts of it, there are pleasing and extensive views toward Danbury, and other distant parts of the country.

RIVENHALL PLACE,

NEAR WITHAM, THE SEAT OF THE REV. T. WESTERN.

RIVENHALL PLACE is surrounded by an extensive inclosure of grounds, naturally and artificially beautiful; and approached across a spacious lawn, rising from the margin of a fine sheet of water, over a narrow part of which there is a handsome bridge. The manor of Rivenhall formed part of the possessions of Editha, the queen of Edward the confessor; and at the time of the general survey, belonged to the earl of Boulogne; and an heiress of that family, by marriage to king Stephen, conveyed it to the crown. In the time of king John, in 1210, these lands were in the possession of Ralph de Roffa, or Roucester: William, Peter, and Alice were his children. The two brothers, on the death of the father, came successively to his possessions; but, both dying childless, Alice the sister became the heir, and by marriage conveyed them to Robert de Scalariis, or Scales, descended from Scalier, one of William the conqueror's warriors. On his death, in 1255, he left two sons, Peter and Robert: the elder of these died soon after his father, but Robert was in several expeditions in France, and, on his death, in 1266, was succeeded by Robert, his son, who was engaged in several expeditions into Wales, Scotland, France, and Flanders; and had summonses to parliament as a baron of the realm, in the reign of Edward the First; when dying, he was succeeded by his son Robert, who was made Knight of the Bath, with Prince Edward, whom he attended in his expedition into Scotland, and held Rivenhall of Edward the Second, as of his honour of Boulogne, at the time of his death in 1324. He married Egelina, daughter of Hugh de Courtney, by whom he had Sir Robert de Scales, who was also engaged in numerous expeditions: he died in 1369, leaving, (by his wife Catharine, sister and co-heir of William de Ufford, earl of Suffolk,) his son Sir Roger de Scales, knight, whose lady was Joan, daughter

and heir of Sir John de Northwood, of Shalford. He died in 1386, leaving his son and heir, Robert, lord Scales, who was in an expedition into Aquitaine, and died in 1402, leaving two sons, Robert and Thomas, by his lady Elizabeth, daughter of William, lord Bardolph. Robert, the elder brother, died in 1418, and was succeeded by Thomas, who acquired fame by various martial exploits in France, and in his successful opposition of Jack Cade, and on other occasions; in consideration of which he obtained a grant from the crown of an annuity of £100 during his life; and the privilege of a ship of two hundred tons, to transport goods or merchandise beyond seas. He was a firm adherent to the Lancastrian interest during the civil wars, and fell a sacrifice to it, being cruelly murdered, in 1460. He left an only daughter, Elizabeth; married, first to Henry Bouchier, son to Henry, earl of Essex; and, on his death, to Anthony Widville, earl Rivers, brother to king Edward the Fourth's queen, and in her right he was declared Lord Scales, and summoned to parliament by that title. History records the murder of this distinguished nobleman, who was beheaded at Pomfret, by order of the usurper, Richard the Third. After his death, Rivenhall was in the possession of the Gate family; Sir Geoffrey died in 1477, and Sir John was the last of the family who retained these possessions. He was of the privy-council of Henry the Eighth, captain of the guard to Edward the Sixth, vice-chamberlain of his household, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and a privy counsellor. In 1553, he was beheaded for advocating the cause of lady Jane Gray, and this and his other estates came to the crown: Rivenhall was afterwards granted by Queen Mary to Susan Tongue, from whom it passed to the families of Englefield, White, and Wiseman; from one of which last family this manor, with advowson of the church, was sold to Thomas Western, esq., and it has remained the property of this family from about the year 1665, to the present time.

HOREHAM HALL,

NEAR THAKTED, THE PROPERTY OF SIR WILLIAM SMYTH.

THE castellated mansions of the nobility of England continued to exhibit rather the appearance of fortresses than dwelling-houses, till some time after the re-edification of Windsor Castle, in 1350, by William of Wykeham, when a more splendid style of building began to prevail; of which the princely residences of Kenilworth in Warwickshire, and Caistor in Norfolk, are good specimens, of the reigns of Henry the Sixth, and Edward the Fourth: yet, the original castellated style continued to be used till some time in the reign of Henry the Seventh; after which, as in this instance of Horeham Hall, towers, turrets and battlements were added to houses merely for ornament. If even there were no historical evidence of the time of the erection of this edifice, it would be yet generally believed to have been some time previous to the reign of Elizabeth; and it is remarkable that this front exhibits the greatest



Designed by W. Parker

RIVENDALL PLACE, ESSEX.

Engraved by J. C. Arncliffe

SEAT OF THE REV. J. WESTERN.
 Built in 1850 by Gen. Victor, of Wyham.



Designed by W. Parker

MORDECAI HALL, DURHAM. THE RESIDENCE OF MORDECAI HALL.

Engraved by J. C. Arncliffe

Designed by W. Parker

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variety of architectural forms, in which all uniformity of opposite parts has been studiously avoided. The stately tower; the projecting gable, notched; the square embattled turret, with double windows; beside which is another turret, of larger dimensions, with ornamented windows, the whole height of the building; and, lastly, a plain bay window of two stories, above which there is an ornamental gable. Some parts of this building bear a striking resemblance to detached parts of Gosfield Hall; but as in this, uniformity has been avoided, it has in that more ancient edifice been most carefully observed. The manor of Thaxted, as part of the honour of Clare, having reverted to the crown, on the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of Edward the Fourth, to Henry the Seventh, was afterwards, by Henry the Eighth, his son and successor, settled on Catharine of Arragon, and was, in 1514, granted by that princess to Sir John Cutt, knight, to hold during her life; and, soon afterwards, the reversion in fee-farm was granted to the same knight by the king. Leland, in his Itinerary, gives the following account of this person, and of his erection of Horeham House: "Syr John Cutte, knight, and undre treasurer of England, bought of one Savelle, a man of fair landes in Yorkshir, then beying yn troble, the lordship of Godhurste, with the ruines of a castelle that standith aboute a 2 miles from the bank of Medwaye river, and a 2 miles from Maidstone. Old Cutte maeried the doughter and heyre of one Roodes, about Yorkshir, and had by her a 3 hunderith marks of landes by the yere. Old Cutte buildid Horham House, a very sumptuous house in Est-sax, by Thaxstede, and there is a goodly pond, or lake, by it, and faire parkes thereabout." Itin. vol. iv. p. 30. Sir John was succeeded, on his death in 1520, by his son of the same name; who dying in 1528, left a son John, afterwards knighted; he was sheriff of the shires of Cambridge and Huntingdon, in 1551, and, on his death in 1554, appears to have lessened his states and left a diminished income to his son John, who was afterwards knighted, and became famed for hospitality, affecting a style of living more magnificent than prudent, which obliged him, in 1599, to dispose of these possessions to Thomas Kemp, esq., from whom they soon afterwards passed to Sir William Smyth, of Hill Hall, and they have been retained by the descendants of this family to the present time.

THAXTED CHURCH.

It is not certainly known by whom this magnificent church was erected, but it is believed to have been built at various times, and completed about the close of the fourteenth century. Different writers have spoken of it as dedicated to St. John the Baptist, the Virgin Mary, and to St. Lawrence; but all these assertions remain unauthorised: it is universally allowed to be the finest specimen of ecclesiastic architecture in the county. The whole fabric is embattled, and supported by strong buttresses, terminated by canopied niches, crowned with purfled pinnacles of curious workmanship; on each buttress, below the niches, carved heads of gro-

tesque appearance from water-spouts. The windows are large and elegant, and ornamented with tracery and painted glass.

The length of this building is one hundred and eighty-three, and the breadth eighty-seven feet, in the inside; the circumference of the whole building, including the projections of the buttresses, is three hundred and forty-five yards. It is built in the cathedral form, with a lofty nave, spacious side aisles, north and south transepts, and a noble tower of free-stone at the west end, terminated by a handsome spire, which rises to the height of one hundred and twenty-one feet; in the tower there are six bells. It evidently appears, from an examination of the roof of the transept, that the north and south parts were first finished, and that the tower was originally intended to be at the intersection of the nave and transept; but it is probable this design was abandoned, from the fear of its weight proving injurious to other parts of the fabric. The breadth of the nave is not in proportion to its height, being much narrower than the side aisles; its arches are pointed, and supported by eight clustered columns on each side. The south aisle and transept are undoubtedly the most ancient parts of this building, being less ornamented internally, and seeming, originally, to have had no buttresses on the outside: the compartments of the windows are also plain. This part is supposed to have been built by Elizabeth, lady Clare, daughter of Gilbert the Red, earl of Gloucester and Hertford; this lady was the patroness of the Monastery of Stoke, to which this church originally belonged.

The arms of William de Burgh, earl of Ulster, and son of lady Clare, in four windows of the nave, induce the belief that he was the builder of this part, which must have been previous to 1340, as he died about that year. His son-in-law, Lionel, duke of Clarence, is believed to have built the south porch, between the years 1362 and 1368: of this, a tolerable evidence is a ducal coronet, cut in stone over the principal entrance. The north aisle and transept were erected by Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, son-in-law and successor to Lionel, celebrated, not less for his skill in architecture, than for his piety and munificence; and it is observable, that superior elegance and taste are displayed in this part of the building; and the figure of a man in armour, in the principal window, bearing on his shield the arms of Mortimer, is understood to represent this distinguished individual of that ancient house. This part was finished about the year 1380. The chancel was begun by the house of March, and completed by Edward the Fourth, as is evident from cognizances of that monarch, consisting of white roses, lions, heads and paws of lions, with dragons, pelicans, falcons, swans, and a golden spread-eagle, painted and carved in various parts: his royal arms also appear in the windows of the north aisle, with the remains of two other shields, both which want the first quarter, but which, in their perfect state, contained the arms of York, March, and Geneville, the heiress of which last was married to Roger Mortimer, afterwards created earl of March.

The north porch is richly ornamented with sculpture, and the cornice and upper part charged with various figures; and over the entrance are two escutcheons, containing the arms of France, of England, and of the house of York: over these are two windows, in the arch of each of which a hand supports a crown, and between the windows there is a handsome niche, below which, on the jambs of the windows, there are two heads of men, and two of



Drawn by W. Barlow

Engraved by R. Smith

GOSFIELD HALL.
THE SEAT OF E. B. BARBART, ESQ.
ESSEX.

Published 1831 by Geo. Virtue, 25, St. John's Lane.

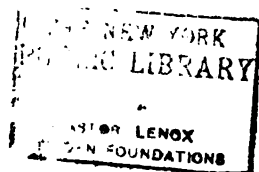
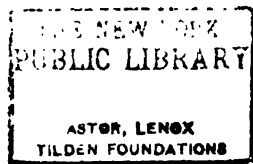


Drawn by W. Barlow

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THE GOSFIELD CHURCH.
ESSEX.

Published 1831 by Geo. Virtue, 25, St. John's Lane.



women, intended to represent the benefactors of this church. In the east window of the south transept are several golden falcons, with white roses, and the motto "*min grace;*" and at the north transept there is a dragon, wreathed around a stump, or rugged staff, both argent. In the roof of the nave there is a pomegranate, with the arms of the kingdom of Granada; a rose or sunflower, with a bend, afterwards used by Queen Mary the First, and the martyrdom of St. Catharine, upon the frieze of one of the pilasters which support the arch at the east end of the south aisle, seem to indicate that Catharine of Arragon, the queen of Henry the Eighth, has contributed to the embellishment or repairs of this church.

In 1757, and the following year, nearly £600 were expended upon the tower and spire; and it has since that time undergone frequent and considerable repairs.

GOSFIELD HALL,

(THE WESTERN FAÇADE,) THE SEAT OF EDWARD GEORGE BARNARD, ESQ.

THIS stately building, though very much altered from its original appearance, yet presents one of the most perfect specimens of the castellated mansions of the nobility of this country, in the time of Henry the Seventh; who, strictly enforcing the ancient prerogative of the crown, which prohibited his subjects from erecting fortresses, gave occasion to the introduction of this mode of constructing houses possessing the impregnability without the appearance of castles. This building has undergone the greatest alteration on the north, east, and south, and only the western façade has preserved its original character. It was an extensive brick building, consisting of suits of apartments, inclosing a quadrangular court, into which all the windows of the lower floors opened; there being no windows on the outside, but of the upper story, and those strongly barricaded; which rendered it difficult to force an entrance by any other method than that of effecting a breach in the walls, which were of astonishing strength and thickness. Originally, this building consisted of only one room in breadth, and there was no passage but from one room to another; part of the modern improvements consist in a passage cut off from the north and south tiers of rooms, towards the interior; and, outwardly, the north, east, and south fronts were rebuilt by John Knight, esq., and much improved in elegance and convenience. The west side remains nearly in its former state, and the first floor is occupied by an apartment one hundred and six feet in length, and twelve in width, which has received the appellation of Queen Elizabeth's gallery, in commemoration of that queen having twice visited Lady Ryche at Gosfield.

In the library room there is an ancient sculptured chimney-piece, in stone, of considerable interest, from its subject and execution. It represents, in bold relief, the memorable battle of Bosworth Field, between Richard the Third and the earl of Richmond; and contains twenty-four figures on horseback, with the king lying prostrate under his own charger. Most of the

personages introduced are known by the armorial bearings on their shields. Among others, are the duke of Norfolk, the earls of Surrey and Northumberland, Sir Simon Digby, Sir Walter Blount, Sir William Herbert, Lord Stanley, Sir George Stanley, Sir William Brandon, Lord Edward Stafford, Sir Gilbert Talbot, Sir R. Ratcliffe, Sir J. Tyrell, Edward Lord Lovel, and the earl of Oxford. At the extremities of the chimney-piece are small statues of Henry the Seventh and his queen, exactly resembling those on the monument at Westminster Abbey. The exact date of this sculpture is uncertain, but it is known to be of considerable antiquity, it having been removed from Bois Hall in the year 1687; one of the earls of Oxford, the proprietors of that place, having been a partisan of the earl of Richmond.

The park is extensive, and ornamented by a great number of fine old trees. "Gosfield," says Arthur Young, "in my opinion, merits much attention, from the circumstance of being formed, about sixty years ago, by the late Earl Nugent, before the spirit of decoration took place: he did it himself. The lake is a happy effort, and just what Brown would have executed; and the plantations are so disposed, as to attract the eye in every direction; and, were the hedges cleared of pollards for a few miles around the village, the woods would be seen in a very magnificent outline on every side."

For several ages after the Conquest, this lordship belonged to the noble family of Vere, and was part of the demesne lands of the honour of Hedingham Castle. Lands were holden here under the descendants of this family, by Adam de Gosfend, Ralph his son, and by William Fitz-Adam, in the reign of Henry the Third; and Sir John Bellowe succeeded, in the two following reigns. In 1344, a court was held here, in the names of John Galaunt, and John Calth; and, in the same year, John Hawkwood and Margery his wife held their first court here, and possessed a portion of the lordship till 1353; soon after which period it came to the Rolfe family, who successively became possessed of other parts of the lordship. Thomas Rolfe was buried in Gosfield church, under a tomb of grey marble; but the epitaph is so unintelligible, that it does not certainly appear that he died and was buried 27th June, 1440. He left legacies to leprous persons, and for marrying virgins. After remaining in various branches of this family, it passed to the Wentworth and Grey families, from whom it went to Sir Thomas Millington, knight, M.D., who, dying in 1704, was buried in Gosfield church; and, on the death of his son, these estates were sold by his two daughters to John Knight, esq., in 1715; on whose death, in 1733, making his wife his heir, she by marriage conveyed them to Robert Nugent, esq., afterwards earl Nugent. The estates of this lordship afterwards became the property of the marquis of Buckingham; and Edward George Barnard, esq., is the present proprietor.



Drawn by W. Hardley

Engraved by S. Lacey

HILL-HOUSE, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
THE SEAT OF SIR WYNDHAM
ESSEX.

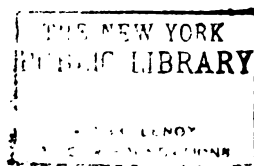
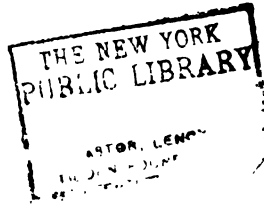
Printed by W. Mitchell & Co. 15, Abchurch Lane, London.



Drawn by W. Hardley

Engraved by S. Lacey

GATEWAY OF ST. JOHN'S ABBEY, CONCHEWSTHORPE.



HILL HALL,

THE SEAT OF SIR WILLIAM SMYTH, BART.

THIS elegant seat occupies the most pleasant part of the high grounds of the parish of Theydon, and in every direction commands extensive and interesting prospects. The house is a noble quadrangular erection, with massive walls, the front handsomely ornamented with three quarter pillars of composition, and a neat cornice extends around the whole building.

The approach from the north, through the park, is by a fine avenue of trees. This mansion is on the site of the ancient manor-house, and the building of it was begun in 1448, by Sir Thomas Smyth, principal secretary of state to Edward the Sixth, and Queen Elizabeth, who obtained the estate in marriage with his second wife Philippa, widow of Sir John Hampden. Sir Thomas did not finish the house, but left provision in his will for that purpose; and considerable alterations have been made by several of his successors. The square tower at each extremity of the building gives it a somewhat castellated appearance. Sir Thomas Smyth was born at Walden, in Essex, in 1512. At fourteen he was sent to Queen's College, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself so much, that he was, along with Sir John Cheek, chosen to be King Henry the Eighth's scholar; and in 1531 attained a fellowship in his college. In 1533, he was appointed to read the public Greek lecture; and the pronunciation of the Greek language being, at that time, universally acknowledged to be exceedingly defective, Sir Thomas had the honour of introducing an improved mode, which has continued in use to the present time. In 1539 he went abroad, to pursue his studies in foreign universities, and on his return was made regius professor of the civil law at Cambridge. He was soon afterwards employed in public affairs, and in 1548 was knighted, and made minister of state, and was several times sent ambassador to France. Though a protestant, and consequently losing all his places on the accession of Queen Mary, yet, preserving the friendship of Gardiner and Bonner, he not only escaped persecution, but retained a pension of £100. During Elizabeth's reign, he was three times sent as ambassador into France, and on various occasions employed in public affairs. He died at Hill Hall, in 1577. His abilities and attainments were very great; he was a philosopher, physician, chemist, mathematician, linguist, historian, and architect, and wrote many valuable and learned works. He lies buried in the parish church, where his effigy is placed under an arched canopy, with various emblematical devices, and a Latin epitaph, of which the following is a translation:—

“Sir Thomas Smyth, knight, lord of this manor, privy counsellor and principal secretary of state, both to King Edward the Sixth, and to Queen Elizabeth; and their ambassador to the greatest kings: chancellor to the noble order of the garter; colonel of Ards and Southern Claneboy in Ireland; honoured, even when a youth, with the highest title of the civil law; a

most excellent orator, mathematician, and philosopher; very skilful in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, and Italian languages: a friend to honest and ingenious men; singularly good; serviceable to many, injuring none; averse to revenge; remarkable for wisdom, piety, and integrity, and in every period of his life, whether in sickness or in health, prepared for death; and when he had completed the sixty-fifth year of his age, he piously and sweetly slept in the Lord, at his seat of Hill Hall, on the twelfth day of August, in the year of his salvation, 1577."

Beneath the effigy, by which he is represented in a cumbent posture, is the following:—"The glory of a short life makes a man famous when buried in the bowels of the earth. In life I have been unblamed; but if, after my death, thou injurest my fame, (wretch,) the Almighty will punish thee for so doing."

THE GATE OF ST. JOHN'S ABBEY,

COLCHESTER.

THIS elegant gateway is the only remnant which has been preserved as a memorial of the once stately abbey, erected here by Eudo Dapifer, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The abbey was a magnificent building, on an eminence surrounded by a wall, a considerable part of which yet remains, inclosing an area of about fourteen acres. On some part of the site of the abbey, there had previously stood a little wooden chapel of great antiquity, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist; and this sacred place having attained some celebrity on account of reputed miracles, it was selected for the intended foundation.

The first inmates of this edifice, as soon as it was so far completed as to be prepared for their reception, were two Benedictine monks from Rochester; but they soon became dissatisfied with their new situation, and returning to Rochester were succeeded by two of their brethren; who also becoming dissatisfied, the care of the foundation was entrusted to Stephen, the first abbot of St. Mary's of York, who placed in it a provost and twelve monks; and by the persevering exertions of a priest named William, nephew to Eudo, who neither spared expense nor attention, the abbey was completed, in a style of unusual grandeur and magnificence, sometime previous to the year 1104. When it was consecrated by Maurice, bishop of London, and at the same time liberally endowed by the founder, and other devout persons, and Hugo one of the monks was appointed abbot. In 1120, the founder died at his castle of Preaux, in Normandy, and was, by his own desire, brought and buried here; and also many other persons of celebrity made this the place of their sepulchre. This abbey continued in a prosperous state till its dissolution; the abbot having the privilege of a seat in parliament, and the house enjoying the same privileges as St. Peter's of Westminster; and it had also the privilege of sanctuary. John Becke, the last abbot, from conscientious scruples refusing to

acknowledge the ecclesiastical supremacy of King Henry the Eighth, was attainted of high treason, and hanged upon the same gallows which the abbots of St. John had granted the burgesses of Colchester liberty to erect, in their manor of Greenstead. After the dissolution, the site of the abbey, passing from several successive proprietors to the Lucases, was converted into a family seat, and demolished during the siege of Colchester. The gateway is built with hewn stone and flint, of neat workmanship, evidently of much later erection than the other parts of the abbey. The abbey church was singular in its construction, with a tower in the centre; the angles circular, terminating in small conical spires; the western front had also circular turrets.

EASTON LODGE,

THE SEAT OF VISCOUNT MAYNARD, NEAR DUNMOW.

THIS ancient, stately, and commodious mansion, is pleasantly situated, within a spacious park; and the surrounding grounds are highly ornamented and picturesque. Its northern front commands an extensive prospect, in which the noble church and spire of Thaxted form a most interesting object, and within which are also included a wide extent of lands belonging to the lordship, with four parochial churches. The house was built in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and is distinguished by large projecting windows, and other peculiarities which characterise the architecture of that period; yet improvements have been made, and considerable alterations. At the east end there is a handsome chapel, built by William, lord Maynard, in 1621; its eastern window is of stained glass, displaying the principal events of the history of our Saviour: his birth, the adoration of the wise men, Judas betraying him; the crucifixion, resurrection, and ascension.

The manor of Little Easton, in which this Lodge is situated, was granted, by Queen Elizabeth, to Henry Maynard, Esq. secretary to Lord Burleigh, and sheriff of this county in 1603, in which year he received the honour of knighthood from King James the First. Sir William, his successor, was the eldest of his eight sons, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he founded and endowed a logic professorship. His name appears in the list of the first baronets, having received this title in 1611, from King James the First, by whom, in 1620, he was created Baron Maynard, of Wicklow in Ireland; and in 1627, King Charles the First made him a baron of the realm, by the title of Baron Maynard, of Estaines Parva, otherwise Estaines ad Turrin and Little Easton. His only son, William, succeeded to his honours and estates, in 1640, who, in consideration of important public services, was

appointed of the privy council, and comptroller of the household to King Charles the Second, and King James the Second; and *custos rotulorum* of the county of Essex. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Banastre, the third baron, who died in 1717, leaving three sons successively Barons Maynard: Henry, Grey, and Charles the sixth baron, whose brothers having died unmarried, being himself aged and unmarried, and the last male descendant of Sir William the first baron, was, in 1766, by patent created Baron Maynard, of Much Easton, in the county of Essex, and Viscount Maynard, with limitation, on failure of issue male, to his third cousin, Sir William Maynard, of Walton, in the county of Essex, bart. great grandson of Sir Charles, and third son of Sir Henry Maynard. On the death of the viscount, the baronetcy, and the English and Irish baronies became extinct; but the titles conferred in 1766 devolved on Sir Charles Maynard; who dying without issue, was succeeded by his nephew, Henry, the present and third viscount.

There are numerous monumental records of the family, in a small chapel called Bouchier's Chapel, adjoining the chancel of the parish church, and so called from the earls of Essex of that name, who possessed this manor in the fifteenth century. Among the monuments there is one of very elaborate workmanship, erected to commemorate William, lord Maynard, who died in 1698, his wife Dorothy, daughter of Sir Robert Banastre, knt. and other individuals of the family. Its height is upwards of twenty feet, and its width twelve. Lord Maynard is represented by a full-length statue, on a pedestal, surrounded by medallions and busts of his relatives buried in the vault. Against an urn is a medallion of Lady Dorothy, and on the left-hand of the statue is a finely-executed medallion of the hon. Elizabeth Maynard, supported by a weeping Cupid; and on the right-hand there is a bust of the right hon. Banastre, lord Maynard; near which is another, of his lady, Elizabeth Grey. Behind these figures there is a large pyramid of Egyptian marble, against which there is a medallion of the hon. William Maynard; and above, on a pediment, is the family arms. On opposite sides of a group of emblematical figures in the centre of the pedestal are medallions of the right hon. Henry, and the right hon. Grey, lords Maynard, and below this the inscription, which at considerable length records the names and circumstances relating to the individuals of this noble family. The following are the concluding lines:—"To the memory of all these his most worthy ancestors, parents, brothers, and sister, by whose care, and through whose hands, the honours and estates of the family, after a splendid, hospitable, and charitable use of them, have successively been transmitted to him, the right honourable Charles, lord Maynard, (the youngest son of Banastre, lord Maynard, and of the lady Elizabeth his wife), in testimony of his piety, love, and gratitude, erected this monument, A. D. 1746."



Drawn by W. Barlow.

Engraved by J. Smith.

ENGLAND, STATIONARY AND CATHEDRAL, WINDHAM,
DORSET.

Published by Geo. Virtue, 15, Abchurch Lane, 1842.

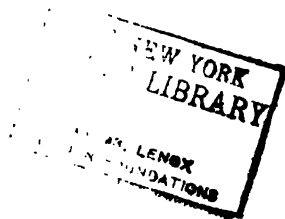
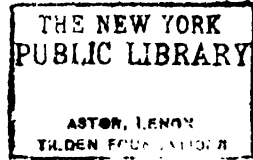


Drawn by W. Barlow.

Engraved by J. Smith.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, PARLIAMENT, WINDHAM,
DORSET.

Published by Geo. Virtue, 15, Abchurch Lane, 1842.



CHIPPING ONGAR.

THIS ancient market town consists chiefly of one street of considerable length, in which there are several good houses. It occupies the area of an ancient intrenchment, surrounded by a moat, parts of which are yet visible in various places; particularly that which encloses the keep and other remains of the castle, on an artificial mount of considerable height. It was erected by Richard de Lucy, lord-chief-justice of England in the reign of Henry the Second; to whom the lordship was given by William, earl of Mortain and Surrey, and son of king Stephen, and by whose interest it was made an honour. Mr. Gough supposes the castle to have been formed out of more ancient and extensive works, either of Roman or Saxon origin. The keep was defended by immense fosses, besides the moat, which is generally filled with water; and the sides of the mount are now planted with trees and shrubs, through which a steep winding walk leads to the summit, where the principal part of the building stood: these becoming ruinous, were pulled down in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by William Morrice, Esq. the proprietor of the estate at that time. He erected in their place a brick building, three stories high, which, from its height and lofty situation, commanded extensive and interesting prospects over the surrounding country.

In 1744, Edward Alexander, Esq. having purchased the estate, had this erection taken down, and a handsome summer-house built in its stead. It rises to a considerable height, and terminates in an elegant apartment, over which is a dome, covered with lead; and from the surrounding battlements the spectator is presented on all sides with rich and extensive views; the churches and villages of High Ongar, Stonedon, and Norton Mandeville are seen on the east; Good and High Easter, and part of the Rodings, with Fifield and its church, constitute an interesting prospect northward; Bobbingworth, Moreton, Greensted, with the handsome seat of Forest-hall, are seen on the west; and on the south, Kelvedon and its church, and Navestock, and numerous gentlemen's seats, present beautiful scenes.

The Saxon term Cheping, affixed to the name of this town, is an undoubted evidence of its antiquity; and foundations of Roman buildings have been dug up in the church-yard.

The church is a small, but handsome building, in the walls of which there appears a considerable quantity of Roman bricks; and the windows are singularly small, rather resembling the loop-holes of a castle, than the windows of a church. On the ground, within the communion rails, there is an inscription to the memory of Jane, the daughter of lord Oliver Cromwell, of Finchbrook, in Huntingdonshire, and wife of Tobias Pallavacine, Esq.

PURFLEET.

THIS is one of the numerous romantic scenes formed by the high projecting chalk-rocks, interspersed with deep and extensive caverns, peculiar to this part of the Essex coast. The rivulet that passes by Stifford, falls into the Thames here, and a little harbour is formed before the hamlet of Purfleet, which is full of shipping, business, and animation; added to which, the surrounding rustic scenery, and in the distance, the opposite coast of Kent, compose a picture peculiarly interesting, as viewed from the eminence of the Beacon Cliff, which overlooks the village.

An extensive gunpowder magazine has been constructed here by government, where that combustible substance is deposited in detached and well-protected buildings, which are bomb-proof. There is also a handsome house and gardens for the use of the board of ordnance.

Purfleet is a hamlet to the parish of West Thurrock, in Chafford Hundred, chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the lime and chalk-pits. These works are numerous and extensive; of which those established by Mr. Whitbread are the most remarkable. "Upon that gentleman's estate," says Mr. Young, "there is a bold cliff of chalk, covered by many feet of surface loam; from the magnitude of the excavation, it had probably been wrought for many years; but Mr. Whitbread gave a new appearance to the place, and a fresh vigour to the works, by laying down iron railways, for every purpose of carting; twenty-five horses used to be constantly employed; since these ways have been made, four do the work, and twenty-one have been dismissed. One horse draws five or six waggons loaded. The disposition of the railways is complete. They lead to the bottom of the cliff to receive loam, which is shovelled down to large wooden hoppers, which pour it at once into the carts, by means of the skeleton chalk-rock being left in forms that conduct it. Ways lead hence also for delivering the broken chalk directly to the kilns, which for this purpose are built in a deeper excavation; and coals are also distributed by other ways. From the kilns distinct iron roads lead also to the shipping, for delivery of the lime; and the waggons are backed to the ship or barge side, and unloaded at once by tilting them up."

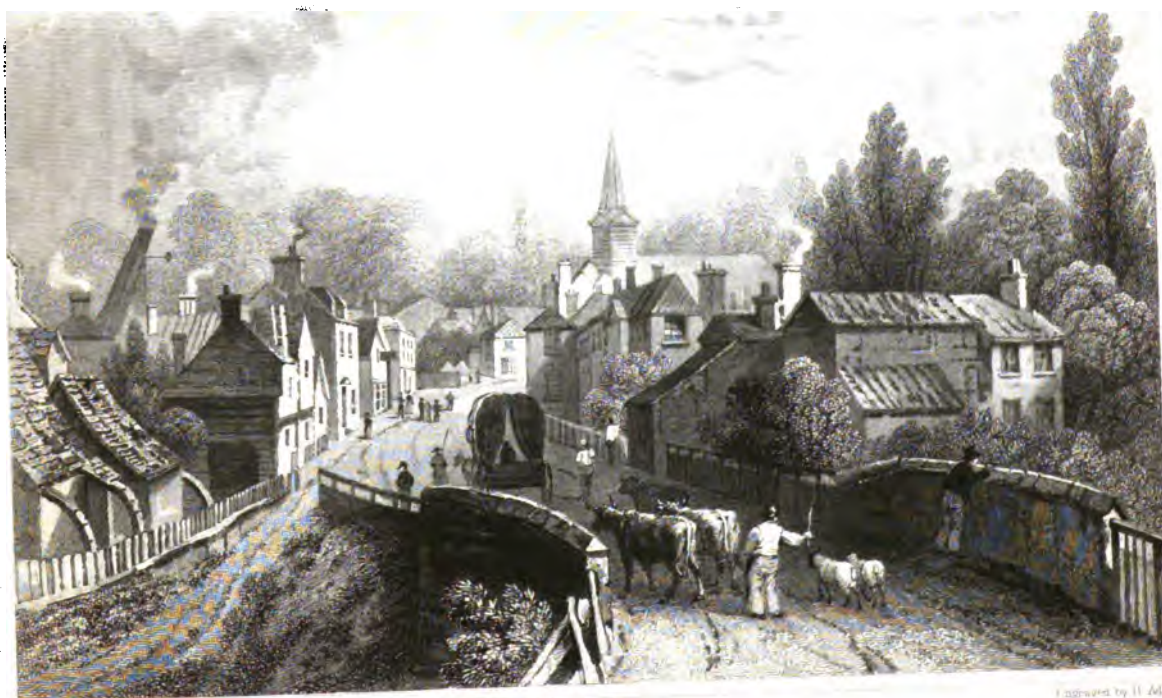
There are various caverns or holes among these chalk rocks, of various depths and unequal dimensions, which are considered to be of great antiquity. Camden describes them as artfully built with stone, and opening from the top by a narrow circular passage, which near the bottom widens, communicating with subterraneous apartments of various forms. Dr. Derham measured six of these caverns, and found them respectively of the depths of fifty-feet, five



Drawn by W. Parry.

EASTON LODGE, NEAR DUNMOW,
THE SEAT OF VISCOUNT MAYNARD.
ESSEX.

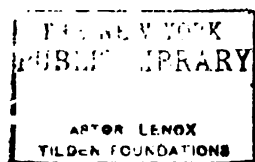
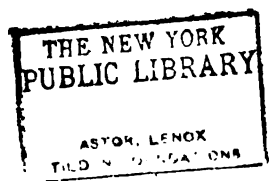
Published by Geo Virtue 26, Ivy Lane, LONDON, 1842.



Drawn by W. Bardon.

CHIPPING ONGAR,
ESSEX.

Published by Geo Virtue 26, Ivy Lane, LONDON, 1842.



or six inches; seventy feet, ten inches; eighty feet; and eighty feet, four inches. The origin of these caverns is uncertain; they have been attributed to the Britons, and supposed to have been used as granaries; others believe they have been occupied by the Danes, as receptacles of plunder.

BOW BRIDGE,

STRATFORD.

THIS celebrated bridge crosses the river Lea, at Stratford, the last village of Essex, on the great road towards London. It consists of three arches, and bears evident marks of antiquity, yet has been so often repaired, in the course of many centuries, that it is impossible to ascertain how much of the original structure remains; it is said to have been the first arched or bowed bridge built in this part of the country, and to have derived its name from that circumstance. The original erection of the bridge is attributed to Maud or Matilda, the queen of Henry the First, and Stow gives the following account of its foundation:—

“This Matilda, when she saw the forde to be dangerous for them that travelled by the old foord over the river of Lue, (for she herself had been well washed in the water,) caused two stone bridges to be builded; of which, one was situated over Lue, at the head of the town of Stratford, now called Bow, because the bridge was arched like a bow; a rare piece of work; for before that time the like had never been seen in England. The other, over the little brook, commonly called Chavelse Bridge. She made the king's highwaie of gravel, between the two bridges; and gave certain manors to the abbess of Barking, and a mill, commonly called Wiggon, or Wiggen Mill, for the repaying of the bridges and highwaie. But afterwards Gilbert de Montfichet founded the abbey of Stratford, in the marshes, the Abbot whereof, by giving a piece of money, purchased to himself the manors and mill aforesaid, and covenanted to repair the bridges and way; till at length he laid the charge upon one Hugh Pratt, who lived near the bridges and causeway, allowing him certain loaves of bread daily; and by the alms of passengers he kept them in due repair; as did his son William after him, who, by the assistance of Robert Passelew, the chief justice in the time of Henry the Third, obtained these tolls:—of every cart carrying corn, wood, coal, &c., one penny; of every one carrying *tassel*, two-pence; and of one carrying a *dead Jew*, eight-pence; and put up a bar with locks, or lockebreggs; but Philip Basset and the abbot of Waltham having broken the bar rather than pay the toll, the bridges and causeway remained unrepaired. In the mean time, Eleanor, queen of king Henry the Third, caused them to be mended at her own charge, by William, the keeper of her chapel; and William de Carleton kept them afterwards in repair, till a new agreement with the abbot and abbess took place for that purpose.”

The tenants of the abbey lands seem, in the seventeenth century, to have been unwilling to fulfil their agreement; for, in 1691, an information was laid in the King's Bench against Buckeridge and others, for not repairing a highway, *ratione tenure*, by reason of their holding, or tenure, between Stratford and Bow; it was tried at the bar by an Essex jury. The evidence for the King was, that Maud, the queen of Henry the First, built this bridge, &c. (to the tenure before mentioned); that at the dissolution, Stratford abbey lands being vested in the crown, were granted to Peter Mewtis, who held them charged for the repairing of this highway; and from him, by several mesne assignments, they came to the defendants. These facts being proved, the possessors of the abbey lands were ordered to abide by the tenure.

BELL HOUSE, AVELEY,

THE SEAT OF SIR T. B. LENNARD, BART.

THIS noble and stately mansion was erected in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, and exhibits a fine specimen of the domestic architecture of that era. Yet it has been considerably altered and improved by several proprietors, particularly by the last lord Dacre, whose decorations are very elegant, and are made from his own designs.

Bell House is surrounded by a park, about three miles in circumference, which contains abundance of fine forest-trees, so disposed and grouped as to afford agreeable and interesting prospects. The grounds here are rather low than elevated, yet, from several stations in the park, the view over the Thames into Kent is extensive and diversified. The walks are pleasant and convenient, from the dryness of the soil, which is light and sandy.

This estate derives its name from the family of Bellhus, which flourished in the reigns of king John, and king Henry the Third; and a coheiress of this family conveyed it in marriage to John Barrett, esq. of an ancient and honourable ancestry, whose name appears on the roll of Battle Abbey; this family enjoyed the noble inheritance of Bell House, more than two hundred years. The last of the family was Sir Edward Barrett, knt., chancellor of the exchequer, in the reign of Charles the First. Dying without issue, he bequeathed all his estates in this county to his cousin, Richard Lennard, esq. an ancestor of the lords Dacre.



Drawn by W. Barlow

Engraved by J. C. Ansell sculp

BELL HOUSE, AVELEY, ESSEX.
SEAT OF SIR T. BLENNARD, BART.

Published by Geo. Virtue 26 Ivy Lane Jan^y 2 1832



Drawn by W. Barlow

Engraved by J. C. Ansell sculp

COLCHESTER CASTLE, ESSEX.

Published by Geo. Virtue 26 Ivy Lane Jan^y 2 1832

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COLCHESTER CASTLE.

THIS ancient fortress is on the northern side of the High-street. The outer walls appear nearly perfect, and are of vast thickness and solidity. The materials consist of a mixture of stones, flints, and a very large proportion of Roman bricks, generally broken in pieces, and apparently derived from the ruins of some more ancient erection, which is supposed to have been of Roman origin. The present structure is evidently Norman, yet it probably contains parts of the more ancient building. It is in the form of a parallelogram, the east and west sides measuring each one hundred and forty feet, and the north and south sides one hundred and two feet each. Projecting square towers support the north east and north west angles. At the south-east angle, a projecting tower is square on its southern side; and on the east extends twenty feet, in a semi-circular form. The foundations are thirty feet; the wall near the ground twelve, and in the upper part nearly eleven feet in thickness. The principal entrance is by the side of the south-west tower, under a strong semi-circular arch, supported by three-quarter columns, whose capitals bear Norman ornaments; and the arch has Norman imitations of Saxon mouldings. In this arch, the groove is seen, which received the ponderous portcullis, for the security of this entrance. Several bands, or fillets of Roman bricks, in perpendicular or oblique layers, encircle the outside of the whole building.

LAINDON HILL.


THE most extensive view in Essex is from the brow of this eminence, which is believed to present the finest prospect in England. From the north, the ascent is gradual, and almost imperceptible; but from the south, south-east, and south-west, it rises abruptly, and the traveller is astonished to behold a scene so beautiful, extending toward London more than twenty, and from east to west including an extent of nearly forty miles. Mr. Young, in his Southern Tour, addresses the following animated description to his correspondent: "On the summit of a vast hill, one of the most astonishing prospects to be beheld, breaks out almost at once upon one of the dark lanes. Such a prodigious valley, every where painted with the finest verdure, and intersected with numberless hedges and woods, appears beneath you, that it is past description; the Thames winding through it, full of ships, and bounded by the hills of Kent. Nothing can exceed it, unless that which Hannibal exhibited to his disconsolate

troops, when he bade them behold the glories of the Italian plains! If ever a turnpike road should lead through this country, I beg you will go and view this enchanting scene, though a journey of forty miles be necessary for it. I never beheld anything equal to it in the west of England, that region of landscapes!" This turnpike road is not now wanting to augment the pleasure of the traveller, who may be inclined to gratify a laudable curiosity, and feel the emotions approaching to sublimity, which swell the heart, when contemplating scenes of attractive beauty and immense extent.

Laindon Hill extends nearly a mile from north to south, and about the same from east to west. The manor to which Laindon belongs has received the name of Great Malgraves, from ancient owners, about the beginning of the thirteenth century: the remains of the mansion are about a mile from the town of Horndon on the Hill, on the left of the road to Laindon. John Tyrell, esq., purchased this manor in 1550; and Edward Archer, gent., held it in 1600; but whether he married the heiress or not, is not known. It has been since in a family of the name of Andrews; Anne, daughter of Mr. Thomas Andrews, citizen of London, conveyed this and the manor of Goldsmiths, to her husband, Thomas Cotton esq., of Conington, in Huntingdonshire: from them it descended to their daughter and heiress, Frances Cotton, married to Dingley Askham, esq., one of the coheirs of sir Robert Cotton, of Great Conington, Huntingdonshire; their daughter and coheiress brought it to her husband, Sir Thomas Hatton, bart., the present owner of Longstanton, Cambridgeshire. Sir Thomas Hatton had two sons, one of whom died abroad, and the other from a fall out of his carriage, and Laindon descended to the two sisters, coheiresses, of Sir Thomas Dingley Hatton, bart. The present owner of the manor of Laindon is Mrs. S. Hatton.

SOUTHEND TERRACE.

THIS interesting view exhibits some of the most striking features of coast scenery, with the ever-changing prospect of the waters of the Nore, the Medway, and the sea; and animated by a constant succession of numerous vessels of various descriptions, passing and re-passing; with the isle of Sheppey, the fortress of Sheerness, and the hills of Kent, seen at a distance. The pleasant and commodious bathing station here, has gradually acquired an interest and celebrity with the public, not only from its many natural advantages, but from having received the preference of persons of rank; among whom may be noticed the Princess Charlotte of Wales, in 1800; and the Princess of Wales, who attracted a fashionable circle around her, on her residence here during three months of the summer of 1804. The most agreeable walks are those represented in this view, in front of the Terrace; on a declivity proceeding in the same direction; and along the beach, upon extensive and firm beds of smooth sand, left by the tide; rural walks, lying westward from these, give an agreeable variety, ex-





Drawn by W. Bartlett.

Engraved by H. Wallis.

SCENE FROM LAINDON HILL, NEAR HORNORTON,
ESSEX.

THE PROPERTY OF MRS. A. HATTEN

TO WHOM THIS PLATE IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

PUBLISHED by Geo. Vernon & Co. by Lane, March 1840

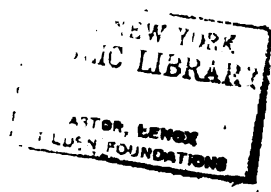
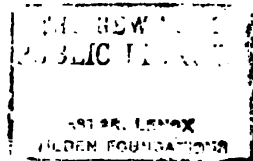


Drawn by W. Bartlett.

Engraved by H. Wallis.

SOUTHEND PIER, ESSEX,
LOOKING TOWARDS THE TOWN.

PUBLISHED by Geo. Vernon & Co. by Lane, March 1840



hibiting enlarged views in Essex, and over the Thames into Kent. Some pedestrians prefer more sheltered inland paths that lie north, and north-east from the Terrace; and some find an agreeable variety in passing along the borders of corn fields and pasture grounds, on the road toward the neighbouring villages of Sutton, Southchurch, and Prittlewell.

BARKING.

THE town of Barking is conveniently situated, where the river Rodon meets a creek or inlet of the Thames; and its inhabitants, actively engaged in the fishing business, employ a considerable number of vessels, which communicate with Billingsgate, and other parts of the metropolis; they also convey vegetables, particularly potatoes, to the London markets. These are supplied in great abundance from the surrounding country, which is richly cultivated, and highly productive.

The Rodon was made navigable in the year 1730, and is employed for the conveyance of coals, lime, and other articles of necessary consumption, to the neighbouring district.

The market-house was built by queen Elizabeth, which, with the market-place, was granted to Samuel and John Jones, from whom they were conveyed to Thomas Fanshaw, esq.; and, in 1679, sir Thomas Fanshaw gave the profits of the market, and an annual fair, held on the twenty-second of October, to the poor of the parish; but, since the market has declined, the amount of the tolls has been very inconsiderable. The market is on Saturday.

This town is of great antiquity, and formerly acquired celebrity on account of its abbey, founded in the year 670, by St. Erkenwald, bishop of London, in compliance with the earnest request of his sister Ethelburgh, who was appointed the first abbess. The founder was nearly allied to the Saxon kings, being great grandson of Uffa, the first king, and the second son of Anna, the seventh king of the East Angles; he was also the first bishop of London, after the building of St. Paul's church by king Ethelbert. Ancient writers speak in high terms of his piety and zeal in the discharge of his episcopal functions; and inform us, that when he was grown weak, through age and infirmities, he was carried in a litter, from place to place, throughout his diocese, teaching and instructing the people till his death, which happened in the year 685, whilst he was on a visit to his sister Ethelburgh, at Barking. He received the honour of canonisation, and frequent miracles were said to be wrought at his tomb.

BELMONT CASTLE,

THE SEAT OF — SHUTTLEWORTH, ESQ.

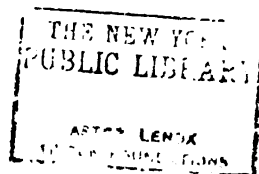
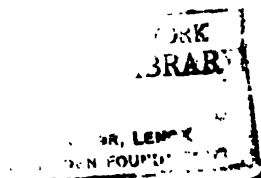
THIS elegant mansion, ornamented with gothic towers and battlements, forms a picturesque object, on the summit of an eminence, which rises abruptly from the banks of the Thames. It was formerly the country residence of Zachariah Button, esq., who finished it in a costly style of architecture. The building, besides other convenient apartments, contains a spacious circular room, called the Round Tower, handsomely finished, and which affords delightful and extensive prospects of the river, of the shipping, and the rich Kentish enclosures, to the hills beyond the great Dover road. There is an elegant drawing-room, measuring twenty feet by eighteen, with a circular front richly ornamented: a cheerful entrance-hall, finished with gothic mouldings, and niches for statues or lamps; a spacious eating-room, with a highly enriched cornice; and a library-room, which is of an oval form, and fitted up in the most elegant manner. From this apartment a double flight of stone steps descend to the terrace, fronting the great lawn, and in full view of the river. Lofty walls surround a very extensive kitchen garden, with a capital hot-house, and a choice selection of the best fruit trees. Surrounding the house are the pleasure grounds, which are tastefully disposed, and ornamented with forest trees of great value, and of beautiful forms; shrubs and plants terminate toward the west, by a gothic temple; and toward the east, by an orchard and paddock. There are two approaches to the house; one of which is by a neat, brick, gothic lodge, through the great south lawn, from the road between West Thurrock and Grays; and the other from the village of Stifford, by the north lawn.

MISTLEY HALL,

NEAR MANNINGTREE.

THIS elegant seat, formed by the right honourable Richard Rigby, esq., is not inferior to any family residence in this part of the country, in beauty and attractiveness. The mansion is a handsome modern erection, on gently rising ground, within a fine well-wooded park; the grounds, of varied appearance and uneven surface, extending to the Stour, which is here two miles across at high water; and this animating prospect terminates with the richly cultivated lands bordering the opposite banks of the river.

This scene is considerably improved by the handsome and pleasant village of Mistley,



immediately adjacent, which owes its superior neatness, and all its other important advantages, to the original proprietor of this seat. He built above fifty of the best and handsomest of the houses, a large malting house, with quays and other erections, and an elegant new church. There is also in this village an institution of six alm-houses, which remains a durable monument of the generous spirit of the founder. The six inmates of this charity receive annually six chaldrons of coals, twenty-four bushels of wheat, and twenty-four bushels of barley or malt.

The Mistley and other family estates descended to lord Rivers, in right of the lady Frances, who, on the decease of her father, the late lieutenant-colonel Rigby, became his sole heiress. This honourable and dignified family are descended from John Pitt, clerk of the exchequer in the time of queen Elizabeth. He had three sons: sir William, ancestor of lord Rivers; John, who settled in Ireland; and Thomas, ancestor of the earls of Chatham.

Sir William Pitt, the eldest son, was of Stapleton, in Dorsetshire, and Strathfield Say, in Hants; was knighted in 1630, and married Edith, daughter and co-heiress of Nicholas Cadbury. He died in 1686, leaving a numerous issue; of whom, Edward, the eldest son, succeeded his father at Strathfield Say. He was teller of the exchequer, and married Rachel, daughter of sir George Morton, bart., by whom he had George his heir, and John, whose great-grand-daughter and heiress, Harriet, was married to Brownlow Bertie, duke of Ancaster. George, son and heir of Edward Pitt, married Jane, daughter of John Savage, the first earl Rivers, and widow of George, lord Chandos. He died in 1694, his lady having died before him, in 1676. He had, besides other children, George, of Strathfield Say, who married, first, Lucy, daughter of Thomas Pile, of Baverstock, in Wiltshire, widow of Thomas Lowe, esq., by whom he had George, father of the first lord, Thomas, and Lucy, who both died unmarried. The second wife of George Pitt was Lora, daughter and heiress of Audley Grey, of Kingston in Dorsetshire, by whom he had his fourth child, William, who died without issue; and John of Encombe, who dying in 1787, left a son, William Morton Pitt, whose only child and heiress, Sophia, was married to Charles, earl of Romney.

George Pitt, esq. the father, was succeeded at Strathfield Say by his son and heir George, who married Louisa, daughter of John Bernier, esq., by whom he had George, the first lord; sir William Augustus, K. B., a general-colonel of the first dragoon guards, and governor of Portsmouth: also, two daughters.

George Pitt, born 1720, was created baron Rivers in 1776, and in 1802, baron Rivers of Sudley Castle, Gloucestershire, with remainder severally, to the right honourable sir William Augustus Pitt, K. B. his lordship's only brother, and in default of issue male of his own body, to the male issue of his lordship's daughter, Louisa, by Peter Beckford esq., of Stapleton, in Dorsetshire. His lordship was envoy to Turin, in 1761; ambassador extraordinary to Spain, in 1770; and in 1746, married Penelope, daughter and heiress of sir Richard Atkins, bart., of Clapham in Surrey; by whom he had George, the second lord; Penelope, married to Edward viscount Ligonier; Louisa, married to Peter Beckford, esq., of Stapleton, in Dorsetshire; who on her death, in 1791, left a son, William Horace, the third lord; and two

daughters, Harriet and Marcia. George, the second lord, succeeded his father in 1803: he was a lord of the bedchamber, born in 1751, and died unmarried in 1828. He was succeeded in the barony of Rivers of Sudley Castle, pursuant to the limitation of the patent of 1802, by his nephew, William Horace Beckford, the third lord, who took the name of Pitt Rivers, instead of that of Beckford, by royal sign manual, in 1828; and by the same licence such of his male issue as should succeed to the Pitt estates were authorised to take the name of Pitt Rivers, and his issue generally to take the surname of Pitt only. Lord Rivers, in 1808, married Frances, only daughter and heiress of lieutenant-colonel Rigby, and had by her, Fanny, George, Horace, and Harriet Elizabeth. His lordship was accidentally drowned in the Serpentine river, in 1831, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present and fourth lord.

MALDON.

THE borough of Maldon is one of the two most ancient towns of Essex: its Saxon name, *Mældune*, that is, the "Cross-hill," is supposed to have been derived from an ancient cross erected here; or more probably, from the figure of the town, which is cruciform, consisting of one principal street, extending nearly a mile east and west, with a cross street of considerable length. This populous town is picturesquely situated on an eminence, rising from the southern border of the ancient Idumanum, or Blackwater bay, and commanding an extensive prospect over the marshy grounds toward the sea.

On the western side of the town there are some remains of a camp; it is of a square or oblong form, inclosing about twenty-two acres; three sides of this fortification are visible, but the other part has been built upon, or defaced. On the northern side there is a fine spring of water. Whether this was a Roman, Saxon, or Danish work, is not known; but this place has undoubtedly been anciently occupied by all or most of those people in succession. The most ancient historical reference to Maldon is of the year 918, when king Edward the elder came with an army and encamped here, to impede the progress of the Danes, while a fortification was constructing at Witham; and, according to Marianus, he encamped here again in 920, and rebuilt and fortified the town, which, in 921, sustained a siege by a numerous army of Danes, till forces came to its relief, when the enemy was routed, and great numbers of them slaughtered. In 993, it was again attacked by the Danish forces commanded by Unlaf, on which occasion Earl Byrthnorth coming to oppose them, was defeated, and slain, and the place fell into the possession of the enemy.

In the Domesday survey, Maldon is called a half hundred, having 180 houses and a hall, held by the burgesses, of the king; who had also a house here, in his own possession. It is not certainly known at what time this town was made a borough. Its first recorded charter was granted by Henry the second, at the request of William de Mandeville, earl of Essex.



Painted by W. B. Smith

RELATIONSHIP OF A RICHES, TO A RICHES,
LOOKING TOWARDS PHILADELPHIA

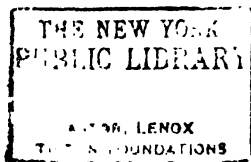
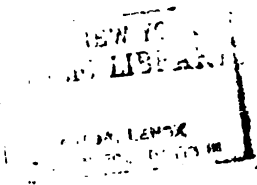
Published by the Marine Society, New York, April 1857.



Painted by W. B. Smith

INDUSTRIAL SCENERY, LOOKING TOWARDS PHILADELPHIA, FROM THE
RIVER

Published by the Marine Society, New York, April 1857.



It secured to the burgesses an exemption from all foreign service, except the finding of one ship, at their own expense, for the occasional use of the king for forty days. Another charter was granted by queen Mary, in 1553, by which the borough was incorporated, and its government vested in two bailiffs, to be chosen annually; six aldermen, eighteen capital burgesses, &c. The right of returning members to parliament is confined to those who obtain their freedom by birth, marriage, or servitude. The first return was made in 1329.

EASTERN ENTRANCE TO AUDLEY END,

THE SEAT OF LORD BRAYBROKE.

IN the original and perfect state of this magnificent mansion, the great hall was entered on the eastern side; but the gateway and extensive ranges of building have been pulled down. This eastern entrance is elegant, but of a much plainer appearance than the western; the battlements of both are ornamented with balustrades, and the windows are square, with stone mullions. An eminence, which has been named Ring-hill, appears in this view, rising westward from the house, and bearing on its summit an elegant Grecian temple, which occupies the site of an ancient tower, described by Stukely, in his Itinerary, and of which he has given an engraving: it is enclosed by an entrenchment, including an area of fifteen acres. Salmon conjectures this spot to have been the Canonium of Antoninus, but he is not followed in this opinion by other antiquaries, who find no convincing evidence that the Ermine-street passed this way from Barking into Hertfordshire; yet it is not doubted that a military way did pass here, as appears from the names of *Stretley*, since named Littlebury-green, and *Strethall*, a neighbouring village, and also from other circumstances: this way appears to have communicated with Chesterford. Great and important improvements have been made in the roads across the park, and by the village of Audley End, where a fine open prospect is presented of the country toward Newport; and from the causeway, toward Littlebury, the view eastward, exhibiting the broad stream of the Granta, and on its banks the stately hill, crowned with lady Portsmouth's doric pillar, is reckoned one of the finest in Essex.

BRAINTREE.

THIS populous and flourishing town occupies high ground in a pleasant part of the country, and contains many capital houses belonging to wealthy tradespeople. On the north it is joined to Bocking, one of the most considerable villages in Essex, and both these places owe

their riches and prosperity to their active industry in the manufacture of baize, a kind of woollen cloth, for which this part of the country was formerly celebrated. This business has, however, entirely declined, and has been succeeded by the silk manufacture, for which there are several extensive establishments, which give employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants.

In the ancient record of Domesday Book, this parish, and that which is now named Raine, formed only one lordship, which was not divided till the time of king John, or the beginning of the reign of Henry the Third, when, through the interest of William de St. Maria, bishop of London, a market was established here, and the place constituted a hamlet to the parish of Raine, from which it had been separated. These two places afterwards are named in records, Great and Little Raine; but, from its convenient situation and increase of inhabitants, this in time became the chief place, and was made a parish of itself, with the appropriate name of Braintree, which, in the ancient language of the country, signifies "a tower upon a hill."

Braintree has a market on Wednesdays, well supplied with all kinds of necessaries, and at which large quantities of corn, malt, and hops are sold, by sample. This place is a great thoroughfare from London into Suffolk and Norfolk.

The church is a handsome and spacious building, dedicated to St. Michael; it has a nave, north and south aisles, and chancel, with a lofty tower, containing six bells; above which there is a wooden spire, cased with slates.

There are great numbers of dissenters here, of different denominations, and several of their chapels or meeting-houses are large and elegant.

The town is governed by a select vestry, composed of twenty-four parishioners, who, as early as the year 1584, were styled governors of the town, and town magistrates.

HADLEIGH CASTLE,

NEAR ROCHFORD.

THIS picturesque ruin, exhibiting the remains of ancient strength and magnificence, occupies the summit of an eminence, which commands a pleasing and extensive prospect over the broad estuary formed by the junction of the Thames and the Medway at the Nore, from whence their combined streams proceed toward the German ocean. The area inclosed by the fortress is elliptical; in length one hundred and ten, and in breadth forty paces. It is built of stone, strongly cemented together by mortar of extraordinary hardness; and the north and south walls strengthened by buttresses. The entrance was at the north-west angle, between two lofty towers, and a deep fosse extended along the north side; two other towers,



Drawn by W. Barraud.

Engraved by C. Mottram.

HADLEIGH CASTLE. ESSEX.

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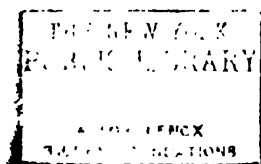
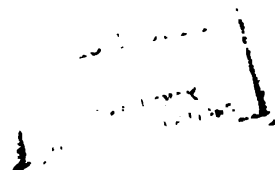


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SOUTHWARK, LONDON. SURREY.

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at the north-east and south-east angles, form the chief part of the ruins that now remain; these are outwardly circular, but octangular within, and each divided into five apartments. In the tower, at the south-east, near what appears to have been a fire-place, there are several courses of thin bricks, placed in the herring-bone mode of building. The walls, pierced with narrow loop-holes, were lined with squares of chalk, and at the bottom measured nine feet in thickness, gradually diminishing toward the top, where they were five feet.

Hadleigh is not mentioned in Domesday Book, nor in the Red Book of the Exchequer, and the greater part of it is believed to have been included in the extensive park belonging to the honour of Rayleigh, which was the property of Suene, of Essex. This Suene was settled in Essex before the conquest, and is supposed to have been a Dane; joining the conqueror on his arrival, he had his estates restored or confirmed to him. His father was named Robert, and his grandfather Wimar: Robert de Essex was his son, and Henry his grandson. This last was hereditary standard-bearer to king Henry the Second; and, being with that monarch in an engagement with the Welch, in the year 1163, he was seized with an unmanly panic, and threw down the royal standard and ran away; in consequence of which, the enemy being encouraged and animated, the English army was thrown into confusion, and completely defeated. For this high misdemeanor he was charged with treason by Robert de Montford, and, in a solemn trial by battle, clearly vanquished, and ought to have suffered death by the law; but the king spared his life, and he was shorn a monk, in the abbey of Reading, the combat having taken place in that town. His mother's name was Cicely; and by his wife Alice, sister to Aubrey de Vere, the first earl of Oxford, he had two sons, Henry and Hugh. King Henry, on this event, granted the forfeited estates, with the honour of Rayleigh, to Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, who built the castle. He afterwards incurred the king's displeasure, who deprived him of nearly all his estates; yet the reversion of this was left to his son, John de Burgh, on whose death, in 1280, without issue male, the estate again became veated in the crown, and was successively granted to various persons of celebrity. In 1299 it was granted, by king Edward the First, to Margaret his queen; in 1400 it was given to Aubrey de Vere, for life, by king Richard the Second; and in 1402 it was holden also for life, by Edmund Plantagenet, who was succeeded by Edmund of Hadham, earl of Richmond. It remained in possession of the crown from the death of this last possessor till the time of king Henry the Eighth, who, in 1539, granted it for the maintenance of the lady Anne o. Cleves, his forsaken queen. In 1551 this estate was granted, by Edward the Sixth, to lord Rich, from whom it passed to Henry St. John, lord Bolingbroke, and other proprietors.

SAFFRON WALDEN.

THIS large irregular town has retained its Saxon name of Walden, or Wealddon; a name which signifies "a woody hill," and is descriptive of its ancient state: it is also called Saffron Walden, from the culture of the plant of that name here, which was formerly very considerable.

The elevation on which this town is situated is of an oblong form, surrounded by a valley, in the shape of a horse-shoe, and inclosed by distant hills, which supply delightful prospects. The church of Walden is an elegant and magnificent building, occupying the top of the hill, on the sides of which the houses are erected, so that the lowest part of the church is as high as the tops of some of the houses, above which it every where appears a beautiful and interesting object.

Walden was one of the one hundred and eighteen lordships which Geoffrey de Magnville received from William the conqueror, as a reward for his services at the great and decisive battle. His grandson, Geoffrey, was a man of great personal bravery, and made keeper of the tower by king Stephen, who also created him earl of Essex, hoping, by accumulated favours, to retain him more firmly in his interest; but the more advantageous offers of the empress Maud allured him to her party. She not only bestowed on him very ample grants of land, but made him hereditary sheriff of London, and of the shires of Middlesex, Hertford, and Essex; gave him liberty to retain and fortify the tower of London at his pleasure, and confirmed to him the possession of all his forts and castles, with numerous privileges and immunities. Stephen, on being privately informed of this defection of the earl, caused him to be arrested at St. Albans, in 1143, and, before he could obtain his liberty, he was obliged to surrender the government of the tower, together with his own castles of Walden and Pleshy.

Enraged by this treatment, and joined by a band of partisans, desperate like himself, he proceeded to ravage the demesnes of the sovereign and his adherents without mercy, but was at length shot by an arrow (in 1144) while besieging the castle of Burwell, in Cambridgeshire, being at that time under sentence of excommunication, for having plundered the abbey of Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire. It is stated in the Register Book of Walden, that "lying at the point of death, ready to give up his last gasp, there came by certain knights templars, who laid upon him the habit of their religious profession, signed with a red cross; and, afterwards, when he was full dead, taking him up with them, enclosed him in a leaden coffin, and hung him up in a tree, in the orchard in the old temple in London; for, in a reverend awe of the church, they durst not bury him, because he died excommunicated. A violent invader he was of other men's lands and possessions, and therefore justly incurred the



WALTON ON THE NAZE, ESSEX.
NORTH VIEW.

Engraved by Geo. Vincent, 59 Ivy Lane, Oct. 11, 1840.



REMAINS OF THE PRIORY OF ST. ANDREW, ESSEX.
NORTH VIEW.

Engraved by Geo. Vincent, 59 Ivy Lane, Oct. 11, 1840.

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world's censure, and this doom of the church." The excommunication being afterwards taken off, he was privately buried.

In 1549, Walden was made a corporate town, and its government vested in twenty persons, out of whom a treasurer or chief officer, and two chamberlains, were to be annually chosen. These officers were, by charter of William the Third, changed to a mayor, twelve aldermen, a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers, by whom the police of the town is at present regulated. This town is forty-two miles from London, near Audley End, on the road to Cambridge.

THE EAGLE, SNARES BROOK,

NEAR WANSTEAD.

THIS delightful village, on the confines of Epping Forest, is not far distant from the river Rodon, about a mile and a half from Woodford, and seven from London. It contains several capital houses, the residences of gentlemen's families; these surround a fine expanse of water, embellished with clumps of trees and beautiful rural scenery. The neighbourhood, naturally pleasant and healthful, is highly improved by art, and has been selected as a suitable situation for numerous elegant seats and country villas.

The road passes along the borders of the lake, and the Eagle Inn is a favourite resting-place for parties of pleasure, who, during the summer season, are constantly passing this way into Essex.

THE REMAINS OF DUNMOW PRIORY.

THE Priory of Dunmow was for canons of the Augustine order, and founded in the year 1104, by the Lady Juga, sister of Ralph Baynard, who held the manor at the time of the Domesday survey; his capital mansion was Baynard's Castle in London, and his son and successor was Geoffrey, the father of William, who for joining in a conspiracy with William Malet, baron of Eye, against King Henry the First, was deprived of his barony and estates, which the king gave, in 1111, to his steward, Robert, the son of Richard Fitzgilbert, from whom descended the noble family of Fitzwalter.

Of the extensive buildings belonging to this monastery, no remains have been preserved, except what is made to constitute the parish church, which, according to Mr. Gough, is formed from "the south aisle and five arches of the nave," of the original Priory Church, which was both for conventual and parochial use. It was consecrated by Maurice, bishop of

London, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The manor of Little Dunmow, and other extensive possessions, were included in the valuable endowment of this house; and massive columns, the capitals covered with foliage of oak, elegantly carved, and beautiful Gothic windows, the remains of the church, give sufficient evidence of its former magnificence.

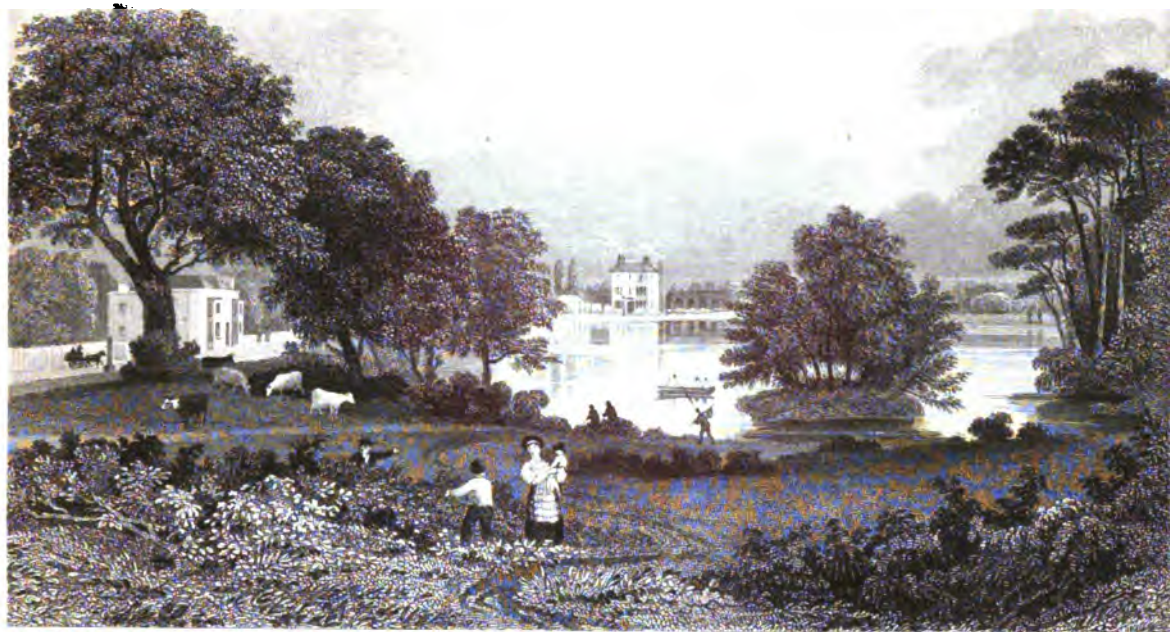
A tomb, under an arch in the south wall, is believed to contain the remains of Lady Juga, the foundress: it is of a chest-like form, of great apparent antiquity; and not far from it, there is a monument to the memory of Walter Fitzwalter, son of Robert, the first of that name, ancestor of the family, who died in 1198. He was buried, with one of his wives, in the middle of the choir, and the tomb, with the effigies with which it was ornamented, have been removed to this place. The figure of Sir Walter has received considerable damage, and has the legs broken off at the knees; the hair of the head has a singular appearance, curling inwards, and seeming to radiate from a centre: this fashion is commonly observable in monuments of the same period; and the mitre-like head-dress of the lady, with lace, a necklace, and ear-rings, give a correct idea of the fashionable ornaments of the time. Sir Walter is represented in plate armour, under which a shirt of mail is seen above the collar and below the skirts. Others of this family were also buried here, particularly Robert, the son of Walter, who died in 1234, and was buried before the high altar; the second Walter, son of Robert, on his death, in 1259, was also interred in this church, and Walter, lord Fitzwalter, the last male of the family, was buried here in 1432, under a mural arch, near the remains of his mother.

An alabaster figure, in a superior style of workmanship, lying between two pillars on the north side of the choir, represents Matilda, the beautiful daughter of the second Walter Fitzwalter; who, according to the traditionary legend, was destroyed by poison, secretly mixed with her food, in revenge for refusing to gratify the illicit passion of King John. The family of Fitzwalter were in possession of this lordship, as part of their barony, during eleven generations.

The ancient and whimsical tenure by delivery of a fitch of bacon, is peculiar to this town, and that of Whichnor, in Staffordshire. The custom is, by some writers, supposed to be of Saxon, by others of Norman origin; but, in both cases, it was a burthen upon the estate, and the condition of some charter.

The earliest recorded delivery of the bacon was in 1444, when Richard Wright, of Bradbourn, in Norfolk, having been duly sworn before the prior and convent, had a fitch of bacon delivered to him, in conformity to the conditions of the tenure. The ceremonial required the claimant to kneel on two pointed stones in the church-yard, and, after solemn chanting and other rites performed by the convent, take the following oath:

“ You shall swear by custom of confession,
That you ne'er made nuptial transgression;
Nor since you were married man and wife,
By household brawls, or contentious strife,
Or otherwise, at bed or at board,
Offended each other in deed or in word:
Or, since the parish clerk said, Amen,
Wished yourselves unmarried again;



Drawn by T. M. Haynes.

Engraved by G. E. Bury.

THE EAGLE, SNARESBROOK.
ESSEX.

Published by Geo Virtue 26, Ivy Lane, May 1, 1832.



Drawn by T. M. Haynes.

Engraved by G. E. Bury.

THE REMAINS OF DUNMOW PRIORY,
ESSEX.

Published by Geo Virtue 26, Ivy Lane May 1, 1833.

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Or in a twelvemonth and a day,
Repented, even in thought, any way;
But continued true, in thought and desire,
As when you joined hands in holy quire.
If to these conditions, without all fear,
Of your own accord you will freely swear,
A whole fitch of bacon you shall receive,
And bear it hence with love and good leave;
For this is our custom at Dunmow well known;
Tho' the pleasure be ours, the bacon's your own."

Then the Pilgrim, as he was called, was taken up in a chair on men's shoulders, and carried about the Priory church-yard, and through the town, with his bacon borne before him, attended by all the friars, and by the townsfolk, with shouts and acclamations, and at last sent home in the same manner.

In the chartulary of this priory, now in the British Museum, three persons are recorded to have received the bacon previous to the suppression of the religious houses; and since that event, several instances have occurred of the observance of this custom, in which the ceremony was performed at a court-baron for the manor, by the steward. One of these was at a court-baron of sir Thomas May, knt., holden the seventh of June, 1701, the homage being five fair ladies, spinsters, who found that John Reynolds, of Hatfield Broadoak, gent. and Anne his wife, and William Parsley, of Great Easton, butcher, and Jane his wife, were fit persons to receive the bacon. The last that received it were John Shakeshanks of Weathersfield, and his wife Anne, in 1751. Little Dunmow, and its Priory Church, are forty miles north-east from London, and two miles from Great Dunmow.

STISTED HALL, NEAR BRAINTREE,

THE SEAT OF C. S. ONLEY, ESQ.

THE large and ancient manor-house of Stisted Hall is described as an "exceedingly good old mansion;" but the more refined taste of modern times requires habitations of greater elegance and conveniency than the stately, but ill-arranged buildings of our ancestors. The old hall has therefore been pulled down, and this handsome seat erected in its place, under the architectural superintendence of Mr. Penrise, of Colchester. The entrance front is ornamented with an elegant Ionic portico, and the entire building is in the most improved style of modern architecture.

This seat is most pleasantly situated, with pleasure-grounds and shrubberies, from which the surrounding country, in various directions, presents extensive and interesting prospects. The manor of Stisted, with other possessions belonging to earl Godwin, and Wisgith, the

widow of a noble Saxon named Elfwine, had been given to the monks of Christchurch in Canterbury, sometime previous to the Norman Conquest; but, soon after that event, they were deprived of those possessions, by the rapacity of Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and earl of Kent; they were, however, restored at the great trial of Penenden-heath, and remained in possession of the prior and monks, till the dissolution of the house in 1539, when king Henry the Eighth made this manor part of the endowment of the dean and chapter of Canterbury. From this appropriation it afterwards again passed to the crown, and was granted to sir Richard Rich, who disposed of it to Henry Pigott, esq., of Abington in Cambridgeshire; of whom it was purchased, in 1549, by Thomas Wiseman, of Northend, in Great Waltham, and it remained in possession of his posterity till the year 1685, when it was conveyed, by lady Mary, the widow of sir Thomas Wiseman, knt. of Rivenhall, to her three successive husbands. It afterwards passed, by purchase, to the Lingwood family, of the counties of Hereford and Gloucester. The ancestor of this family, in Essex, was John Lingwood, settled at Braintree, where he died in 1571; he had three sons and two daughters, of whom Geoffrey, the eldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Sibthorp, of Great Bardfield, by whom he had several sons and daughters, and William his eldest son, who was a student in Barnard's Inn, and in 1629, made escheator-general for this county, to king Charles the First: he died in 1665, and his son William, by his first wife, Mary, daughter of Thomas Wilson, of Jenkins, in this parish, was the purchaser of Stisted Hall. He was of Gray's Inn, bred to the law, and many years in the commission of the peace for the county. He married, first, Bridget, daughter of Thomas Wynne; his second wife was Cicely, daughter of Paul Buckingham, esq., of Suffolk; and his third wife was Elizabeth, daughter of John Jones, esq., of Chiswick, to whom, on his death in 1700, without surviving offspring, he bequeathed this estate. This lady died in 1719, leaving Stisted Hall to John Saville, esq., counsellor-at-law; who dying a bachelor, in 1735, this estate descended to his brother, Samuel Saville, esq., of Colchester; of which borough he was one of the representatives in parliament, in 1741. He died in 1763, leaving by his wife, Sarah, daughter of Edward Husbands, esq., of Little Horkesley, two daughters, co-heiresses; the inheritance of Sarah was the manor of Great Fordham, with other possessions; and Anne, the other daughter, had Stisted Hall and other estates in this parish, and in 1763, was married to the Rev. Charles Onley, from whom it has descended to the present proprietor. Stisted Hall is forty-two miles north-east from London, and two miles from Braintree.

D E D H A M,

NEAR COLCHESTER.

FORMERLY, this pleasant town of Dedham rose to consequence, and acquired riches by the manufacture of woollen cloths of various kinds, for which it was celebrated as early as the reign of king Richard the Second; and the baize trade also flourished here, till its general



Designed by W. Verelst

Engraved by J. C. Ashurst

THE GREAT HALL,
NEAR BRAD FORT, YORK
Engraved by J. C. Ashurst, 1842



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THE GREAT HALL, NEAR BRAD FORT, YORK
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declension. The town consists principally of one handsome street of considerable extent, in which there are many very good houses, as there also are in the immediate vicinity; but the principal ornament of this genteel country town is its elegant church, which exhibits a fine specimen of Gothic architecture. It is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and measures in length one hundred feet; its spacious nave is in breadth twenty-five, and in height thirty-six feet: the north and south aisles rise to the height of twenty-four feet, and are each of them twelve feet in breadth; and the chancel is in length forty-four, in breadth twenty, and in height thirty feet. Both church and chancel are leaded. The tower measures twenty-one feet by twelve, and rises to the height of one hundred and thirty-one feet: it has apparently been erected on the foundations of a former building, considerable remains of which are evidently visible. The arched roof is richly ornamented with the arms of York and Lancaster, and white and red roses, from whence its erection is believed to have been some time after the union of those two royal houses; on the eastern side of the battlements of the church, there is a statue of Margaret, countess of Richmond, surrounded by coronets and other emblems of nobility.

There is a well-endowed school here, founded in the year 1570, and, in 1574, incorporated by charter, under the name of queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School; the master must be a graduate in one of the Universities. In 1593, William Cardinal, a native of this town, gave a farm in Great Bromley, for the purpose of sending two poor scholars, natives of Dedham, or Bromley, from this school, to the University of Cambridge; and Mr. Edmund Sherman, clothier, gave a school-house, near the church, for the use of a master, to teach writing, accounts, &c.; and a number of poor children are taught by this charity.

FELIX HALL,

NEAR KELVEDON, THE SEAT OF C. C. WESTERN, ESQ. M.P.

THIS elegant mansion, occupying high ground, is seen at a considerable distance, and commands an extensive and varied prospect over the Braxteds, and other neighbouring parishes. Great alterations and improvements have been made by the present owner, both in the house and surrounding grounds.

The front of the building toward Kelvedon has been ornamented with an elegant Grecian portico; the bay windows, originally rising no higher than the first story, have been enlarged, and raised to the top of the building; and the whole covered with Roman cement, and finished in a superior manner. The interior possesses great elegance, and the gardens are laid out with taste and judgment. In the park, there are many fine trees; and two venerable oak

pollards are particularly noticed by Mr. Young ; one of which, at five feet above the ground, is seventeen feet nine inches in circumference ; and the other of the same dimensions at the height of three feet.

Soon after the Conquest, this estate belonged to a family named Filiol, from the French Filleul, a godson. The seal of a grant of William Filiol to Coggeshall Abbey, has the representation of a font, with a king on one side, and on the other a bishop, holding a child as in the ceremony of baptism, which is believed to refer to a traditionary account of some one of the family having been named by a king of England. On the failure of the male line of this family, in 1345, the estate was conveyed to sir John de Bohun, by marriage with Cicely, the daughter of sir John Filiol. This sir John was with king Edward the Third, at the battle of Cressy, and in other engagements. The family continued here till the year 1499, when, on the death of sir John de Bohun, it became the property of his two daughters : Mary, married to sir David Owen, natural son of Owen Tudor, grandfather to king Henry the Seventh ; and Ursula, married to sir Robert Southwell. On the death of Mary, without surviving offspring, the estate came to sir Robert Southwell, in right of his wife ; from whom it passed through several proprietors, to king Henry the Eighth ; who granted it to sir Richard Long, one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, whose daughter Elizabeth conveyed it by marriage to sir William Russell. It passed to sir Thomas Cecil, a younger son of the earl of Exeter, from whom it came to the Abdy family, with whom it continued, from 1630, to 1733 ; when Charlotte, the eldest daughter of sir Anthony Thomas Abdy, by marriage conveyed this estate to John Williams, esq., second son of sir John Williams, knt., of Tendring Hall, who rebuilt Felix Hall, and made it an elegant country seat ; and afterwards sold it, in 1761, to Daniel Matthews, esq.

Felix Hall is about three miles from Witham, eleven from Colchester, and forty from London.

COGGESHALL.

COGGESHALL, formerly distinguished as one of the first manufacturing towns in the county, is yet a place of some business, and a flourishing and extensive silk-manufactory gives employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants. The town contains numerous good buildings, and is pleasantly situated, particularly that part of it which is nearest the church, on ground considerably elevated above the stream called Blackwater, which separates it from the village of Little Coggeshall, with which it communicates by three bridges, one of which is of great antiquity, supposed to have been built in the time of king Stephen, when the abbey was founded ; this bridge has three arches, and is named Longbridge.

The abbey was for Cistercians, or White Monks, and was founded in the year 1142, by



Drawn by W. Bartlett

Engraved by H. Adlard

FENIX HALL, ESSEX.
SEAT OF C. C. WESTERN, ESQ. M. P.

TO WHOM THIS PLATE IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

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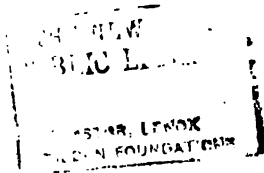


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COGGES HALL, ESSEX.

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king Stephen and Maud his queen, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The queen, as heiress of the house of Boulogne, inheriting, among other great estates, this on which the abbey was erected, the foundation charter was in her name; king Stephen her husband, and Eustace and William, her sons, likewise joined in the grant of the manor to the abbey, with various privileges. This house had also important grants and endowments from king John, in 1203, and succeeding benefactors; a chantry was founded in the church, to pray daily for king Edward the Third, Philippa his queen, and their children; for which that prince, in 1344, made them a grant of a hogshead of red wine, to be delivered in London by the king's gentleman of the wine cellar, every year at Easter. A second chantry was also founded here in 1407, by Joan de Bohun, countess of Hereford, and others, which was richly endowed.

Little Coggeshall had formerly two churches, one of which, built for the monastery by the abbot, is entirely demolished; it stood near the river, in a field called the park, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The other, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was built by the inhabitants of the village, and the remains of it form part of a barn, near the abbey. The remains of the abbey are near the river. Over a porch of more modern appearance than the other remains, are the letters B. R. A. and the date 1582.

The church of Great Coggeshall, dedicated to St. Peter, stands pleasantly on the highest part of the town, having a very agreeable prospect, southward. It has a lofty nave, and side aisles, separated by elegant light clustered pillars, supporting Gothic arches, and has a large tower of stone, with six bells. It is kept in excellent repair, and has an organ, erected by subscription in 1819.

Coggeshall is distant from Witham seven, and from London forty-four miles.

WITHAM.

THE situation of this pleasant country town is on the road from London to Colchester, Harwich, and various parts of Suffolk and Norfolk, on which account it is a great thoroughfare, and contains several very good inns, and the houses are in general well built. The surrounding country is rich in agricultural productions, and finely diversified by extensive woodland scenery.

It is stated, in the Saxon Chronicle, that this town was built by king Edward the Elder, the son of king Alfred, in the year 913; yet some writers have expressed a belief that this was rather the rebuilding, than the first foundation of a town here, and that the old Roman station, called Ad Ansam, mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus, was situated here. This opinion is strengthened by the circumstance of there having been found the remains of an old encampment on Cheping Hill, on the south side of the church. These remains were

formerly considerable, consisting of a circular camp, defended by a double vallum, almost levelled within, on the south side, but very visible on the south-west, where the road to Braintree runs along the outer bank; the works are lower on the west side, as it is there defended by the river, and a road runs through it from north to south; in levelling a part of which, Mr. Barwell found a coin of the emperor Valens, with this reverse, *Securitas Republicæ*, and one of Gratian, with this legend on the reverse, *Gloria Nova Sæculi*. In the tower of the church there appears a considerable quantity of Roman bricks. The town consists of one street of considerable extent; but the church is at some distance, on an eminence called Cheping Hill, and is surrounded by houses.

Witham is thirty-seven miles from London, eight from Chelmsford, six from Coggeshall, and fourteen from Colchester.

MOYNS,

THE SEAT OF G. W. GENT, ESQ. IN STEEPLE BUMPSTEAD.

THE fore part of this handsome ancient mansion is a fine specimen of the ornamented style of domestic architecture of the time of Henry the Eighth, and of queen Elizabeth; the large projecting windows rise as high as the body of the building, assuming the form of turrets, and the numerous ornamental gables, with the antique clustered form of the chimneys, give the whole of this grand front a varied and pleasing appearance.

Internally, the apartments are spacious and lofty, richly embellished with a great variety of paintings, among which are some fine portraits of celebrated persons; and numerous beautiful and interesting landscapes, many of which are by the present proprietor of this seat.

This elegant part of the building was erected by Thomas Gent, Esq. who died in 1593; but a considerable portion of the more ancient part has been preserved, and some of the offices behind the house are formed from a fabric of much greater antiquity.

The situation of Moyns is in a most pleasant and healthy part of the county; and the mansion is surrounded by gardens and pleasure-grounds, tastefully disposed; with shady walks, and a great variety of ornamental shrubs, and fruit trees of every description. Rich pasture grounds and picturesque woodland scenery distinguish this part of Essex, particularly in the vicinity of Moyns; and the park, which encloses some fine timber trees, also commands a distant interesting prospect towards Cambridgeshire and Suffolk.

Some former owner had disparked this seat, which has been again enclosed, and both the house and grounds greatly improved by the present proprietor.

Moyns derives its name from an ancient owner in the time of the Saxons, whose family retained possession till the reign of Henry the Sixth; when, on failure of the male line, it



Drawn by G. B. Campbell.

Engraved by W. Viner.

WITHAM, ESSEX.

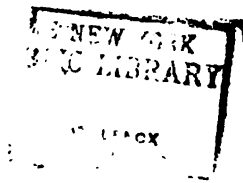
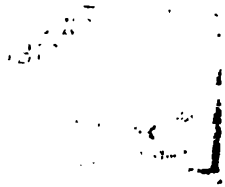
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Engraved by W. Viner.

MOYNS FARM, ESSEX.

THE GREAT ORCHARD OF THE FARM



passed, by marriage, to William Gent, ancestor of the present owner and occupier; the two families having successively held the estate more than a thousand years.

Bumpstead Steeple, in which Moyns is situated, is four miles from Haveril, and fifty-six from London.

HALLINGBURY PLACE,

THE SEAT OF J. A. HOUBLON, ESQ.

THIS elegant and stately mansion is on an eminence, within an extensive park, in a most pleasant part of the country; with an agreeable prospect over the Stort into Hertfordshire, which county that river separates from the north-west extremity of the hundred of Harlow. Great Hallingbury was anciently named Hallingbury Morley, from the noble family of the lords Morley, its former possessors. This estate, in the time of Edward the Confessor, was in the possession of two freemen; at the time of the Domesday survey it had been granted to Roger de Otburville; and, in the year 1200, was in the possession of William de Langvallei, at that time warden of the forest of Essex. On his decease, in 1210, he was succeeded by his son William, whose only daughter Hawise, in 1217, on her father's decease, was left in the wardship of John de Burgh, earl of Kent, who married her to his son, John de Burgh; whose son, of the same name, succeeded to this and other family estates, in 1274, and dying in 1280, left three daughters; Devorguil, second wife of Robert Fitzwalter; Hawise, married to Robert Gresley; and Christian, a nun at Chicksand. After remaining in this family till 1316, it was conveyed, by a female heiress, to Robert de Morley, of Morley, in Norfolk, with whose descendants it continued for many generations. Robert de Morley was a celebrated warrior, hereditary marshal of Ireland, raised to the rank of admiral in 1339, and also governor of the Tower of London; sir William Morley was his son and successor, and died in 1379, leaving sir Thomas his son and heir; his grandson, Thomas Morley, came next to this inheritance. All these were persons of distinction, by their alliances, and by the honourable and high offices they held. Robert, son of the last Thomas, had, by Elizabeth, daughter of William, lord Roos, Alianor, his only daughter, who, by marriage, conveyed Hallingbury to William Lovel, esq., youngest son of William, lord Lovel, of Tichmarsh, who took the title of lord Morley. He was slain at Dixmuyde, in Flanders, in 1489, and leaving no issue, was succeeded in this estate by his sister, wife of sir William Parker, of London, whose son, Henry Parker, lord Morley, was one of the lords who subscribed the famous threatening letter to pope Clement the Sixth. He died in 1556, and was succeeded by his grandson, sir Henry Parker, lord Morley; his eldest son and successor, sir Edward, was one of the peers who, in 1586, gave judgment of death against Mary, the unfortunate queen of Scots; against Philip, earl of Arundel, in 1589; and Robert, earl of Essex, in 1601. His eldest son, by his first wife, only daughter

and heiress of William Stanley, lord Montegle, fifth son of Thomas, earl of Derby, was William, who succeeded his father, bearing the title of lord Montegle, in right of his mother. Previous to his father's decease, he was summoned to the parliament, which was to have met at Westminster on the fifth of November, 1605, on which occasion he received the admonitory letter which led to the discovery of the Powder-plot. Among the various opinions and conjectures on this subject, it has been generally believed that, as this nobleman had married a daughter of sir Thomas Tresham, and Francis Tresham, of the same family, was one of the conspirators, the earnest desire of saving the life of their noble relative, prompted the writer, who is supposed to have been Mary, wife of Thomas Habington, esq. and sister of lord Montegle. Sir William, on his death, in 1662, was succeeded by his eldest son, sir Henry Parker, lord Parker, Rye, and Montegle, K. B. He married, first, Frances, eldest daughter of John Egerton, earl of Bridgewater, by whom he had no issue; but by his second lady, Philippa, daughter and co-heiress of sir Thomas Carrel, knt. of Shipley, in Surrey, he had his only son, Thomas, lord Morley and Montegle, his successor, the last of the family who enjoyed this estate, which he disposed of to sir Edward Turner, speaker of the House of Commons, who made this his place of residence. Sir Edward was representative for this county in 1660, and speaker of the House of Commons in the following year; created serjeant-at-law, and made solicitor-general in 1671, and soon afterwards constituted lord chief baron of the Exchequer. He died at Bedford, on the circuit, in 1676. His successor was his eldest son, named after his father. This second sir Edward died in 1721, and, agreeable to the provisions of his will, an act of parliament passed in 1727, for the investment of this and his other estates in trustees for the payment of his debts. Great Hallingbury was soon afterwards purchased by Jacob Houblon, esq.

The Houblon family were eminent merchants in London, in the reign of Elizabeth. James Houblon, in 1620, married Mary Ducane, by whom he had ten sons and three daughters. Of these, Jacob, the fourth son, was rector of Moreton, in this county, and marrying Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Whincopp, D.D. of Ellesworth, in Cambridgeshire, had by her three daughters and two sons. Anne was married to Lilly Butler, D.D. rector of St. Ann's, Aldersgate; Elizabeth, to Thomas Wragg; and Hannah died unmarried. Jacob, the youngest son, was rector of Bobbingworth, in Essex, and died unmarried. Charles Houblon, the eldest son, married Mary, daughter of Daniel Bates, esq., of Abingdon, by whom he had Jacob, who marrying Mary, daughter of sir John Hinde Cotton, bart., had by her Jacob, the purchaser of this estate, and John and Letitia. Jacob Houblon, esq., was major of the Hertfordshire regiment of militia; he married Miss Archer, daughter of John Archer, esq. of Coopersale, by lady Mary his wife, sister of the right honourable earl Fitzwilliam. This gentleman made great improvements in the surrounding grounds, and re-edified the mansion of Hallingbury Place, or Morley Hall, which the present possessor has further embellished, and rendered a delightful seat.

Hallingbury is distant from Bishop Stortford two, and from London twenty-nine miles.



Designed by W. Marshall

HAILUOBURY PLACE, ESSEX.

THE SEAT OF J. A. HOBRIEN, ESQ.

TO WHOM THIS PLATE IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

Published by Geo. Virtue 26 Ivy Lane. July 11832

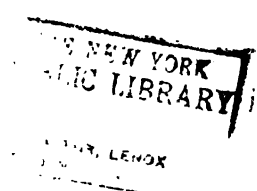
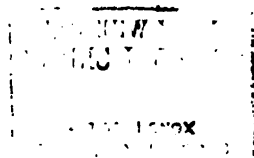


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THE MEAD AT ONGAR CASTLE & CASTLE HOUSE, ESSEX.

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TERLING PLACE,

THE SEAT OF COLONEL STRUTT.

THIS manorial mansion is an elegant quadrangular structure, on elevated ground, commanding an extensive and pleasant prospect; it is enclosed in a park, well-wooded, and presenting the most beautiful and attractive features of rural scenery; these, as well as the mansion, have been greatly improved by the last and present proprietors. Sir Denner Strutt, *knt.*, was of Little Warley, of which place he was created a baronet, in 1641; he suffered severely from the arbitrary exactions of the parliament, in the time of king Charles the First, being compelled to pay £1350. for the redemption of his estates, which had been seized; and afterwards he was slain in battle, fighting in the royal cause. Sir Denner leaving no surviving offspring, his brother was his successor, and the ancestor of the present family. John Strutt, *esq.*, of Terling, was representative for Maldon in three successive parliaments. In 1756, he married Anne, daughter of the Rev. William Goodday, of Strelley in Nottinghamshire, by whom he had John, who died in 1781; Joseph Holden, his heir, and William Goodday, a major-general and governor of Quebec. Mr. Strutt died at the advanced age of ninety, and was succeeded by his son, Joseph Holden Strutt, educated at Winchester, and afterwards at Brazennose College, Oxford; where, as a gentleman commoner, he took the regular degrees of bachelor and master of arts. In 1782, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel to the Essex militia; in May 1796, he was appointed colonel of the Essex supplementary militia, which being reduced, he was again appointed colonel to another regiment of Essex militia, and that also being reduced, he was appointed colonel to the first Essex local militia, retaining his rank of colonel from the original date of that commission in the militia service. In the year 1790, he succeeded his father as representative for the ancient borough of Maldon, which he uninterruptedly represented till 1827, and was afterwards chosen for Oakhampton. He married the lady Charlotte Mary Gertrude, fourth daughter and eighth child of James duke of Leinster, by lady Emily Lennox, daughter of Charles, duke of Richmond, Lennox and Aubigny. The offspring by this marriage are, Emily Anne, born 24th of January, 1790; John James, born 30th of January, 1796; and Charlotte Olivia Elizabeth, born 5th of January, 1798. The lady Charlotte Mary Gertrude Strutt was created baroness Rayleigh, on the 9th of July, 1821. Heir apparent, John James, her ladyship's only son.

Terling is distant from Witham two, and from London thirty-six miles.

CASTLE HOUSE, AND THE MOAT OF ONGAR CASTLE.

THE artificial mount raised for the ground-work and defence of the castle of Ongar, the deep moat by which it is surrounded, with the mansion of the castle-house, have supplied the subject for this view; which becomes more interesting from its being associated with the recollection of the former grandeur of this ancient baronial seat. Even before the time of the Saxons this place appears to have been of some importance, as may be inferred from the very considerable mixture of Roman bricks found in the church, and some of the most ancient buildings; and from various names of places, and remains of antiquities evidently Roman.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, the lordship belonged to Eustace, earl of Boulogne, whose grand-daughter Maud, conveyed it to her husband Stephen, earl of Blois, afterwards king of England; whose son William, earl of Mortain and Surrey, gave it to Richard de Lucy, lord of Dis, in Norfolk. A female heiress conveyed it to Richard de Ripariis, or Rivers, from whose descendants it passed to sir John de Sutton, who conveyed it to Ralph, lord Stafford, succeeded by his son Hugh and several of his descendants, to Humphrey, created duke of Buckingham, in 1440, who being slain at the battle of Northampton, in 1460, and his eldest son also having lost his life at the battle of St. Albans, was succeeded by his grandson Henry, earl of Stafford, who was beheaded for attempting to dethrone king Richard the Third, and his estates forfeited to the crown, which retained possession of this lordship till the year 1541, when it was granted, by Henry the Eighth, to George Harper, esq., from whom it passed to the families of Maurice, Whitmore, Goldburgh, and Alexander.

Chipping or Cheping Ongar is distant from Epping eight, and from London twenty-one miles.

REMAINS OF BECKINGHAM HALL.

THESE picturesque ruins are part of the ancient manor-house of Tolleshunt Beckingham, near the church of Tolleshunt. In the reign of king Stephen, Geoffrey de Tregoz was the possessor of this manor, and gave it to Coggeshall Abbey. After the surrender of that religious house, in 1538, it was holden under the crown by John King; but was in the same year granted, by king Henry the Eighth, to sir Thomas Seymour, son of sir John, and brother of Edward, duke of Somerset. Sir Thomas making an exchange with the king, for other possessions, this estate was granted, in 1543, to Stephen Beckingham and Anne his wife, and the heirs of the said Stephen.

The family of Beckingham was originally of Wiltshire. Stephen, the son of Anthony, or

John Beckingham, had, by Anne, daughter of Hugh Unton, esq., Thomas, Alice, Thomasine, and Elizabeth: by his second wife, Avis, daughter of sir Henry Tyrell, of Heron, he had a son; and by Elizabeth, daughter of William Browne, of Flamberts, his third and last wife, he had Stephen, and another, whose name is not mentioned. The estate continued in the possession of this family till it was sold, in 1636, by Stephen, the brother of Sir Thomas Beckingham, to Sir Thomas Adams, knt.; whose son, Sir William Adams, bart. conveyed it, in 1674, to Mr. Thomas Fox; from whose family it passed, in 1710, to Dr. Daniel Williams, who, by will, dated the 26th of June, 1711, left it to be invested in trustees, for the support of missionaries, to be sent to preach the gospel to the negro slaves in the English West India plantations, and to promote the conversion of the poor Indians.

This manor, which is in the parish of Tolleshunt, Beckingham, is about forty miles distant from London.

WALTON ON THE NAZE.

THIS pleasant and romantic village has lately obtained celebrity, as an agreeable and convenient station for sea-bathing, and has rapidly increased in the number of its houses and inhabitants. It is situated on a part of the promontory called the Naze, or Ness, in the language of former ages signifying a nose of land; and the name of Walton has been given to the village and the parish, from the extensive embankment, or wall of earth, formerly thrown up here against the encroachments of the sea; but this attempt has been unavailing to arrest the progress of the raging element, which has gained upon this part of the coast, to a considerable extent, carrying away the wall, with numerous houses, and as it advances, covering a wide extent of land.

A farm in this parish, purchased by the governors of queen Anne's bounty, for augmenting the living of Trinity Church, in Colchester, has been considerably diminished; and the endowment of one of the prebends of St. Paul's cathedral, situated on this shore, has long since disappeared: it belonged to the thirteenth stall, on the left hand side of the choir; which has been since distinguished by the appellation of "*Præbenda consumpta per mare.*"

Sixty years ago there were two parcels of land, about a mile distant from each other, said to have been left for the use of the poor of this parish; and these are not now to be seen, neither is any part of the ancient church at present visible, the waves having advanced several hundred feet beyond the place where it stood.

The ruins of buildings are frequently seen under the water, particularly on a shoal, at some distance, which is left dry at great ebbs; and coffins and human skeletons have been washed into the sea, out of the church-yard.

The high ground on which the village is situated, commands an unobstructed view of the ocean, and the constant succession of vessels of all descriptions, from London to various British ports, and to different parts of Europe; and the naturally attractive features of this beautiful shore are continually improved by artificial embellishments, and the numerous visitors are furnished with every necessary accommodation for comfort and convenience.

The Hotel is a handsome building, on the highest part of the cliff, about one hundred and fifty feet from the beach. It contains numerous sitting-rooms, bed-rooms, and an elegant ball-room, thirty-six feet long, and eighteen wide. That part of the cliff which was in front of this building, has been thrown down on an inclined plane, extending to the beach, where an elegant jetty is erected, with cast-iron railing, and numerous seats at a convenient distance from each other: and the remarkably smooth and firm sandy beach, offers the best accommodation for walks or rides, extending several miles either way. This firm and beautiful beach is gradually formed by the action of the waves, on fragments that fall from the high cliffs extending north and south along the shore.

Various organic remains have been found here, which are supposed to be of very ancient and even antediluvian origin. Beneath the promontory of the Naze, a complete skeleton of a large and nondescript animal was found imbedded in the stratum of London clay. The head was of enormous dimensions, and the teeth measured about seven inches over, strongly resembling those of the elephant. Among the numerous animal remains at various times discovered on this shore, have been those of the ox, stag, Irish elk, hippopotamus, and rhinoceros. Also in these cliffs great variety of fossil organic remains of rare or extinct species of vertebral, testaceous, and crustaceous fishes, and numerous other curiosities are constantly found and added to the collections of learned societies, and of private students.

The tower erected for a sea-mark, on the point of land where the Naze terminates, rises to the height of eighty-feet, and commanding a pleasing and extensive view of the German ocean and the surrounding country, including Harwich and Dover coast, is much frequented by the visitors of this village. Walton is seventeen miles from Harwich, seventeen from Colchester, and sixty-eight from London.

MANNINGTREE.

THIS small market-town is a place of great antiquity. In the record of Domesday it is called Schidingchou, the derivation of which, as well as that of its more modern name, being unknown. William the Conqueror gave it to his half-sister, Adeliza, countess of Albemarle, who was married to Odo, earl of Campagne. It afterwards became the property of Maud de Clare, countess of Hereford and Gloucester, who made it part of the endowment of the nunnery at Canon Leigh, in Devonshire. After the dissolution of that house, Manning-

tree was granted, by Henry the Eighth, to Sir John Rainsforth, from whom it has descended, in the same manner as Mistley Hall.

The situation of this place is in a rich and fruitful part of the county, on the border of the Stour, which was made navigable from Manningtree to Sudbury, in Suffolk, by an act of parliament, passed in the fourth and fifth of Queen Elizabeth. Its principal imports are deals, corn, coals, iron, and fish. The market is on Thursdays. Manningtree is a hamlet to the parish of Mistley, and its chapel of ease to the mother church was erected in 1616, out of the ruins of a more ancient building; it has a nave and two aisles, with a turret at the west end, in which there is one bell. In the certificate of chantry lands, the account of this place is, "The said town ys a great towne, and also a haven towne, having in yt to the number of 700 of howseling people: the said chappel ys distant from any parish church, one mile and a quarter."

The distance from this town to Harwich is twelve, and to London sixty-one miles.

BELEIGH ABBEY,

NEAR MALDON.

THIS monastery was founded by Robert de Mantell, in the year 1180, and the original endowment was much enlarged by various benefactions. At the dissolution, it maintained nine canons on the foundation. The chapel was a small but elegant building, its length only thirty-six feet, and its breadth eighteen, the roof formed of fine-grained limestone, with groined arches, supported by three slender Purbeck columns. This chapel forms the most perfect part of these ruins, but has been appropriated to very different purposes from what was originally intended; having been used as one of the offices of a small farm-house, and as a hogsty. Hidden treasure, stone coffins, and human skeletons have been found beneath the ruins; and here Henry Bouchier, earl of Essex, who died in 1483, lies buried, together with Isabel his lady, and the lady Mary Neville, of Essex. Beleigh abbey lies one mile west from Maldon, and is thirty-six miles from London.

BICKNACRE PRIORY,

NEAR DANBURY.

THIS stately gothic arch is a handsome specimen of the remains of the priory of Bycknacre, but it has been considered to exhibit a style of architecture by no means consistent with the time of its recorded erection, in the reign of king Henry the Second, and must therefore have formed part of the additions and improvements of a latter period. This priory was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John the baptist; and the king granted to the institution the site of a hermitage which had previously stood here, and also defrayed the expense of the building. Of this nothing now remains; and the chapel which was attached to it is also entirely destroyed.

The hamlet named Bicknacre, also written Bycknacre, and vulgarly Bittacre, extends into the two parishes of Danbury and Woodham Ferrers, in the latter of which the priory was situated, but the possessions of the house extended into both; for Edward the First, in the thirteenth year of his reign, granted to the prior of Bicknacre, liberty to impark or inclose sixty acres of waste land in Woodham Ferrers and Danbury. The same king, in 1284, granted licence to Andrew Woodegrie, of East Hanningfield, to give forty acres; to John de Toleberle and John Turpyne, to give thirty acres of arable in Danbury; and to William de Ferrers to give thirty acres in Steeple, to this prior and convent. In 1290, in the same reign, Robert de Mapreshall procured licence to give them thirty acres; as did also John Langehurst, to give land to the same amount, both in this parish of Woodham Ferrers. And in the same year they had a grant from John de Malesho, of thirty acres, lying in Danbury. In 1336, Richard Badew gave them a messuage, with eight acres of meadow, and twenty of pasture, in Woodham Ferrers; and they had also thirty acres of arable, one of meadow, and one of wood, in Danbury, given to them by William Danbury, Adam Mayland, Roger Groom, and Robert Parker.

From the original charter, of king Henry the Second, it appears that their first endowment was four hides of land, of the fee of the earl of Warren, in Hanningfield and Ginge; one hide and one virgate, of the fee of Walter Fitz-Robert, in Lellinges; and half a hide, of the same fee, in Norton; also half a hide of the fee of Hamon Cook; the whole of the possessions of Anulph, in Wodeham, of the fee of earl Ferrers; and in Haileslea, forty acres of land, of the fee of Warine; of the fee of Gilbert de Montfitchet, in Stodeley, one caricute of land, with Twiford mill; forty shillings rent out of land in Wodeham; the whole teneement of Elteney; the whole wood that Maurice had in Stodeley, and in Fildenessewode, which last belonged to Steeple; and as much of the wood of Wodeham as Maurice had in demesne; they had also half of the church of Steeple, and all the tithes of the lands that Maurice had in that parish.

In the time of Henry the Seventh, the possessions of this house had been so much



SEA AND TOWN OF SOUTHAM,
ESSEX.

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BEOLBEGGIE ABBEY, NEAR MALLON,
ESSEX.

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lessened by neglect and inattention, that it was almost abandoned; and, on the petition of the prior and monks of Elsing Spittle, of Bishopsgate-without, was given by the king to that hospital. After the dissolution, the manor of Bicknacre, with the site of the priory, was granted by Henry the Eighth, to Henry Polsted, who, in 1548, sold it to sir Henry Mildmay, of whose grandson, sir Humphrey, it was purchased by Gobert Barrington, esq., of Little Baddow.

Bicknacre is about thirty-three miles from London.

WIVENHOE.

THE pleasant village of Wivenhoe, rising above the river Colne and the Colchester channel, commands agreeable prospects of wide extent, including a broad expanse of water, and a distant view of Mersey Island. This large and populous village enjoys an extensive fishing trade, especially in oysters and soles, which are reckoned the best in the kingdom; and a great number of dredging boats, employed in the oyster trade, are built and sent out from this place.

Ancient history informs us, that at a remote period, in the time of the Saxons, this district was distinguished as a place of importance, in the divided possession of two freemen; and at the survey of Domesday, belonged to the celebrated Norman warrior, Robert Gernon, forming part of his barony of Stansted Montfichet. Afterwards it became the property of the family surnamed De Batailes, and by the intermarriages of the families of Sutton, Walton, and Howard, became the property of John de Vere, the twelfth earl of Oxford of that name. This nobleman, espousing the Lancastrian interest, was beheaded in 1461; and his estates being confiscated by Edward the Fourth, Wivenhoe, with other possessions, was granted by that monarch to his brother, the duke of Gloucester, who afterwards became the graceless usurper, Richard the Third.

The De Veres were restored to their estates and honours by king Henry the Seventh; and this manor continued in their possession, till the prodigality of Edward, the seventeenth earl, occasioned it to be sold to Roger Townshend, esq. who was knighted at sea for his bravery in the engagement with the Spanish Armada. From the Townshends, this lordship passed, by sale, to Nicholas Corsellis, esq.

The manor-house is Wivenhoe Hall, which, together with the greatest part of the parish, belongs to Captain Nicholas Caesar Corsellis, R.N. of Loughton in this county. This seat is pleasantly situated, north-west from the village. When in possession of the earls of Oxford, it had a fine tower-gateway of considerable height, which served as a sea-mark.

A handsome white brick mansion here, is the residence of William Brummell, esq.

The manor extends into Greensted and Elmsted, of which the wastes only, inclosed in 1797, contain five hundred and thirty-eight acres.

In the manor of Cockayne, in this parish, which is almost wholly the property of Mr. Cor-sellis, there are two beautiful lakes or ponds, extending over fourteen acres of ground.

The village contains many good houses, of which a large mansion, formerly belonging to Matthew Martin, esq. deserves to be noticed. This gentleman was one of the representative burgesses for Colchester, in the second parliament of king George the first, and the second of king George the Second, and also deputy-lieutenant and justice of the peace for the county. In early life he was a captain in the East India Company's service, in which he acquired great renown, and had a patent of arms granted in 1722, wherein is set forth, that he descended from the family of Martin, of Saffron Walden, whose arms were: Or, three pallets, azure; on a chief, gules, as many martlets, or. And for a crest: a marten proper, passant. It is further set forth, that he was commander of the ship Marlborough, belonging to the united East India Company, which he defended three days successively, against three French ships of war, and brought her safe to Fort St. George, with her cargo, valued at £200,000. For this great service he had a reward of £1,000, and a gold medal set round with twenty-four large diamonds; and the Company assigned him the following arms: Argent, three pallets, gules; on a chief, azure, as many martlets, or, with a canton of the second, charged with the medal presented to him by the East India Company, proper. And for the crest, on a wreath of the colours, a marten supporting a cannon erected, all proper. Captain Matthew Martin died in 1749.

The village of Wivenhoe is three miles south-east from Colchester, and fifty-four from London.

ST. OSYTH'S PRIORY.

THE more ancient name of this place was Cice, or Cich, of remote and unknown origin; but its less ancient name is derived from a female saint, the daughter of Redwald, king of the East Angles. This celebrated lady was born at Quarendon, in Buckinghamshire, and made a vow of virginity at a very early age; but she was compelled by her father to marry Sihere, the eighth king of the East Saxons. This marriage was however never consummated; for, in the absence of her husband, the lady, in conformity to her original purpose, retired to Ciche, and there, after procuring the consent of the king her husband, and also a gift of the village, commenced the founding of a church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and also instituted a nunnery of Maturines, of the order of the Holy Trinity. Some time after this purpose had been completed, an army of Danes, under the command of Ingvar and Hubba, destroyed the village and the monastery, and cut off the head of the foundress, at a fountain where she used to wash herself with her virgin companions. She was buried before the door of her church, but removed afterwards to Aylesbury, as a place of security from the Danes. Her remains were, however, brought here again, at the end of forty-six years. A history of



Drawn by W. H. Bartlett.

WINDY HARBOR, TASMANIA.

Engraved by J. H. Sturt.

Published by Geo. Virtue 25, St. James's Lane, 1851.

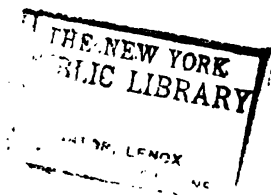
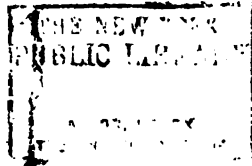


Drawn by W. H. Bartlett.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, HOBART.

Engraved by J. H. Sturt.

Published by Geo. Virtue 25, St. James's Lane, 1851.



her life and miracles was written by the son of Alberic de Vere, the first earl of Oxford. The festival of this saint was on the seventh of October.

After the Danes had obtained regal dominion in England, Chich St. Osyth was given, by king Canute, to earl Godwin, who granted it to Christ Church, Canterbury; yet at the time of the Domesday survey it belonged to the see of London.

In 1118, Richard de Belmeis, bishop of London, established a priory for canons of the order of St. Augustine, on the site of the ancient nunnery, and dedicated his new foundation to St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Osyth. The possessions of this religious house were very extensive, from its numerous benefactors; and according to the statement of Speed, its yearly revenue amounted to between £700 and £800, at the time of its dissolution. A prior, an abbot, and eighteen canons, were at that time supported on the foundation.

The site of the priory, and various manors belonging to it, were granted by king Henry the Eighth to Thomas, lord Cromwell, on whose attainder they passed again to the crown, and were granted by Edward the Sixth to Thomas, lord d'Arcy; and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the last lord d'Arcy, was married to Sir Thomas Savage, afterwards earl Rivers, whose family continued possessors till the commencement of the eighteenth century, when, after the death of the honourable Richard Savage, these estates, bequeathed to his daughter, were conveyed by marriage to Frederick Zeulestein de Nassau, earl of Rochford, whose descendant, F. Nassau, esq., is the present possessor of this venerable monument of antiquity, which has remained for many generations a stately and convenient family seat.

The quadrangle is almost entire, except part of the north side, occupied by some modern apartments. The entrance is by a beautiful gateway of hewn stone, with flint, having two towers and two posterns. The buildings on the east and west sides, used as stables and offices, have the appearance of great antiquity; and three towers on the west, one larger and loftier than the others, command an extensive prospect.

In the church of St. Osyth there are some defaced monuments of the lords d'Arcy, and others of the same family buried here; particularly Thomas, lord d'Arcy, who had several considerable employments under Henry the Eighth and Edward the Sixth, and was created K.G. in 1551. Bishop Belmeis, the founder of the priory, was also interred here in 1127, by desire of the canons.

St. Osyth is ten miles south-east from Colchester, and sixty-one miles from London.

COPPED HALL, NEAR EPPING.

THIS stately and elegant mansion, nearly in the centre of a large park, is a conspicuous object on grounds of considerable elevation, presenting grand and very extensive views, and enriched by a succession of groves and plantations, rising from the lower grounds, and forming varied and boldly irregular scenery. The house is a large and nearly square building of

white bricks, much admired for the closeness and neatness of their jointings, and the squareness and symmetry of their forms, having been cast on purpose in moulds of iron; and since its erection, this edifice has received very important improvements under the direction of James Wyatt, esq.

The park, with some other lands included in the estate, forms an enclosure of four thousand acres, of which above four hundred were some time ago an unprofitable waste, covered with hornbeam, pollards, and brushwood, and infested with lawless bands of wood and deer-stealers, whose forefathers, haunting the close covers of Epping Forest, had subsisted by plunder for centuries. By the praiseworthy exertions of the ancestor of the present owner of Copped Hall, a considerable number of these outcasts were reformed, and prevailed on to live in small cottages built on purpose for them, at a distance from each other, with a portion of garden ground to each. He also provided them with labour, and agreed to supply them with firewood. By this judicious plan, the idle have been inured to habits of industry, and a large tract of waste land rendered subservient to public utility. An important improvement was also effected in the cultivation of a piece of ground called the Warren, which consists of one hundred and one acres, and was, about seventy years ago, offered to a speculating farmer, on a lease of forty years, at two shillings and sixpence per acre. He, however, refused these terms, supposing the land absolutely unproductive. The ground was then ploughed, and sown with seeds of almost every kind of tree, thrown in indiscriminately, and left to the operations of Nature. The young plants sprung up, and without further attention, have thriven with so much vigour, as to form one of the finest and most valuable woods in this part of the country. Particularly one tree, a cedar of Lebanon, is deserving notice, on account of its rapid growth. It was sown in 1747. The girth of the bole, some time ago, measured upwards of twelve feet, and the extent of the branches on each side exceed twelve yards. The proprietor of Copped Hall is lord of the manor throughout the extensive parish of Epping.

On the south-east side of Copped Hall Park, there are traces of an ancient camp, described in a letter from Mr. Lethieullier to Mr. Gough, from which the following account is extracted:—"This intrenchment is now entirely overgrown with old oaks and hornbeams. It was formerly in the very heart of the forest, and no road near it, till the present turnpike-road from London to Epping was made, almost within the memory of man, which now runs within a hundred yards of it; but the intrenchment cannot be perceived from thence, by reason of the wood which covers it. It is of an irregular figure, rather longest from east to west, and on a gentle declivity to the south-east. It contains near twelve acres, and is surrounded by a ditch, and a high bank much worn down by time, though where there are angles, they are very bold and high. There are no regular openings like gateways or entrances, only two places where the bank has been cut through, and the ditch filled up very lately, in order to make a straight road from Debden Green to Epping Market. The boundary between the parishes of Waltham and Epping runs exactly through the middle of this entrenchment, whether carried so casually by the first settlers-out of these boundaries, or on purpose, as it was then a remarkable spot of ground, I leave to better judgments to conjecture. As I can



Painted by J. G. Thompson

Engraved by J. G. Thompson

DORRARD HALL, IRELAND.
THE SEAT OF A GENTLEMAN TO WHOM THIS LAND IS ESPECIALLY ADDED.
Painted by J. G. Thompson, Esq.

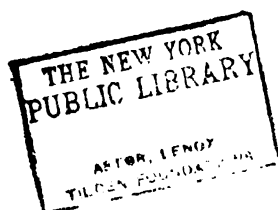
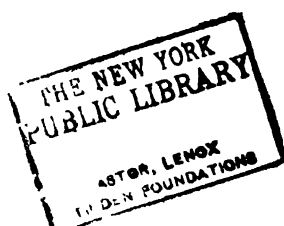


Painted by J. G. Thompson

Engraved by J. G. Thompson

THE VILLAGE OF DORRARD, IRELAND.
Painted by J. G. Thompson, Esq.

THE VILLAGE OF DORRARD, IRELAND.



find no reason to attribute this entrenchment either to the Romans, Saxons, or Danes, I cannot help concluding it to have been a British Oppidum; and perhaps it had some relation to other remains of that people, which are discoverable in our forest. It is distant from Fifefield, where the Calts and forge were lately discovered, about ten miles; and about eight from Navestock Common, where we visited the "Templum Alatum." Copped Hall is two miles from Epping, and fifteen from London.

CHURCH-END, DUNMOW.

THE church of Dunmow is agreeably situated, near the river Chelmer, about a mile distant from the chief street, and supposed to occupy the station of the more ancient town. It is a large and handsome gothic building, with a spacious and lofty nave, and north and south aisles. The chancel is unusually large, having a south aisle; and a vestry on its northern side, all leaded. There is a gallery over the south door of the church, which belongs to the Henniker family; and a screen of superior workmanship separates the nave from the chancel. A large and lofty embattled tower at the west-end contains six bells; and near the entrance to this tower are the arms of England, and of the families of Mortimer, Bohun, Bouchier, Braybrooke, Lovin, Coggeshall, Quincey, and Bernard, supposed to have been contributors to the building or repairs of this sacred edifice, the head of the deanery of Dunmow.

The town of Dunmow is distant from Bishop Stortford seven, and from London thirty-eight miles.

ROMAN STATION AT CHEPING-HILL, WITHAM.

CHEPING-HILL is about half a mile north-west from the more modern and populous part of the town of Witham. On this eminence, near the south side of the church, there are considerable remains of a circular camp, defended by a double vallum, almost levelled within on the south side, but very discernible on the south-west, where the present road runs along the outer bank; the river defending it on the west side, where the works are lower: a road runs through it from north to south. From this camp, and the considerable quantity of Roman bricks worked up in the body and tower of the church, Mr. Gough seems inclined to believe the Canonium of Antoninus to have been here; and the circumstance, noticed by Mr. Morant, of the discovery of Roman coins of the emperors Valens and Gratian, adds to the credibility of this opinion.

Witham is from Chelmsford eight, and from London thirty-eight miles.

WRITTLE LODGE,

THE SEAT OF VICESIMUS KNOX, ESQ.

THIS elegant mansion is enclosed in a park, which extends to the extremity of the large parish of Writtle, and is distant nearly a mile from the town-hall of Chelmsford. It was built in 1712, by George Bramston, esq., of the family of that name, of Screens, in Roxwell. After this estate and house had been sold by the original proprietor, it was successively in the possession of various purchasers; and remaining some time the property of Captain Frasier, was given in marriage with his daughter to Admiral Fortescue. The park is ornamented with finely-formed trees, of luxuriant growth; and the surrounding grounds, chiefly consisting of rich meadow-lands, are exceedingly fertile.

This seat is near the river Can, and lying rather low, is subject to be flooded, when a sudden and heavy fall of rain occurs. On this account it was formerly called Great Waterhouse, as a farm-house lower down the stream is named Little Waterhouse.

The present owner of this estate, is John Faithful Fortescue, esq., the nephew of the admiral; and it is occupied by Vicesimus Knox, esq., as his tenant.

MISTLEY THORN CHURCH,

NEAR MANNINGTREE.

THIS elegant little church is a modern erection by Adams, of excellent workmanship, with Grecian pillars supporting a handsome cornice, surmounted by two turriform cupolas; it is situated at the head of the broad estuary of the Stour, and on the approach by water, forms an appropriate ornament to this beautiful rural village. It also gives a pleasing effect to the view from the site of Mistley Hall, which is immediately contiguous.

Mistley Hall is the seat of the right honorable Charles Manners Sutton, late speaker of the House of Commons.

The village of Mistley, or Mistley Thorn, is distant from Harwich eleven, and from London sixty-two miles.



Drawn by G. B. Campion.

Engraved by H. Adams.

POSTLEY TOWN CHURCH, NEAR WATFORD, HERTS.

Published by Geo. Agnew, 23, Ivy Lane, 1832.

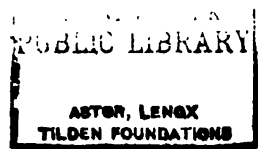
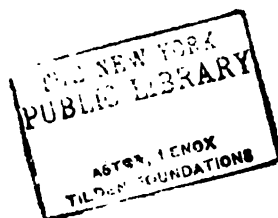


Drawn by T. M. Haynes.

Engraved by H. Adams.

WATFORD, NEAR WATFORD, HERTS.

Published by Geo. Agnew, 23, Ivy Lane, 1832.



LITTLE EASTON,

NEAR GREAT DUNMOW.

LITTLE EASTON is a very pleasant country village, on the river Chelmer, over which it is approached by a wooden bridge; and the immediate vicinity, possessing a fruitful soil, richly cultivated, is luxuriant in vegetable productions, and partakes of the beautiful scenery which distinguishes the elegant seat of Lord Maynard, by the demesne lands of which it is surrounded. The manorial history of this parish contains accounts of the progenitors of great and distinguished families of ancient origin.

Even as early as the commencement of the reign of the Conqueror, this lordship was holden of Windsor Castle, by a family surnamed De Windsor. Walter de Windsor, castellan of Windsor, had a son named Robert, who was lord of the barony of Ewston, or Easton. William de Windsor was his son, whose only daughter, his heiress, was married to Robert de Hastings, who had by her, Delicia, his only daughter, by whom this possession was conveyed to her husband, Henry de Cornhill, and afterwards to her second husband Godfrey de Louvain, a valiant knight, brother to Henry, duke of Brabant, whose father, his predecessor of the same name, married Maud, daughter of Matthew, earl of Boulogne; he was the son of Godfrey, the third duke, whose duchess was Margaret, daughter of Henry, earl of Limburg, who died in 1186; his ancestors being the first and second dukes of this house; of whom the first bore the surname of Barbatus, or Bearded, because he had made a vow never to cut his beard, till he had added the dutchy of Lorraine to his dominions; and from this original are derived some of the most considerable families of Europe. Henry, the fourth duke, married Maud, the grand-daughter of Stephen, king of England; by his daughter Mary, who was a nun, and ultimately abbess of Romsey, in Hampshire, and afterwards married to Matthew, son of the earl of Flanders, to whom she bore the above-named Maud. Mary, the daughter of king Stephen, by consent of Henry the Second, possessed all the lands of her father, in England; which possession was confirmed to the family by king Richard the First, and king John; and duke Henry made a grant of them to his brother Godfrey.

In 1262, Matthew de Louvain, (son and heir of Godfrey, as has been stated,) held this manor of the king, by barony. Matthew his son was his successor; whose son Thomas succeeded; who dying in 1345, left John his son and heir, who died in 1347, leaving, by his wife Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Weston, Alianore and Isabel. Margaret their mother died in 1349, and Isabel, in 1359, leaving Alianore sole heiress; and she by marriage conveyed this lordship to Sir William Bouchier, who on his decease, in 1420, was succeeded by his son, Henry Bouchier, earl of Eu, and of Essex, who died

in 1483; afterwards it was conveyed, by a female heiress, to Sir William Parr, of whom it was purchased by Sir William Wriothesley, lord chancellor of England; it afterwards became the property of the family of Throckmorton; and, in 1589, was granted by queen Elizabeth to Henry Maynard, esq.

From Dunmow, Little Easton is distant six, and from London forty miles.

HADLEIGH.

HADLEIGH occupies high ground, near South Benfleet, and is separated from Canvey Island by a branch of the river, called Hadleigh Ray.

The ruins of its ancient castle is upon what is supposed to be an artificial mount; and the beautiful and expansive prospect over the mouth of the Thames, toward the Kentish shore, forms the most interesting part of this view.

The village is small, and very pleasantly situated on the road to Southend. It has a fair on the twenty-fourth of June, and formerly had a weekly market on Wednesdays.

The church is an ancient gothic building, dedicated to St. James, and distinguished by the peculiarity of the east end of the chancel, being semi-circular, in the form of the Roman Basilica, and separated from the nave by a very heavy arch; the windows are small and lancet-shaped, and that on the south is ornamented with the coats of arms of several of the ancient families to whom the lordship belonged, particularly of Strangman, who had possessions here at a very early period: they had also lands in other parts of the county.

William Strangman lived here in the time of king Edward the Third; and his successor of the same name died in 1410, followed by Richard, who died in 1480. William Strangman married Alice, daughter and heiress of Thomas Hooe, and had by her John, who by his wife, whose maiden name was Fauntby, was the father of John Strangman, esq.; who, marrying an heiress of the family name of Sandford, had John, Thomas of Raleigh, Edward, and Anne married to Henry Boad. Francis, the son of Edward Strangman, died in 1557, leaving Mary, wife of John Cook; Jane, of John Blyatt; Philippa, of Lewis Whetnall; Joan, of John Bode; Margaret, of John Biggen; and Alice, of John Pilborow. John Strangman, esq., the eldest son and heir, marrying Mary, daughter and heiress of Robert Ingow, left William, John, and three daughters. The eldest son, William Strangman, esq., married a daughter of Sir William Kemp; and, for his second wife, had Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Barnardiston. By the first, he had Thomasine; by the second, Bartholomew, James; Anne, married to William Latham; and Martha, wife of George Wiseman, of Felsted. He died in 1573, and his son and successor, Bartholomew, died in 1580, succeeded by Robert and

James; of whom the last was a learned antiquary, and made extensive collections for the history of his native country; and to whom all succeeding writers on the subject are greatly indebted. He left a large volume, chiefly relating to monasteries, which is preserved in the Cottonian Collection in the British Museum.

The distance of Hadleigh from Rochford is three, and from London thirty-five miles.

EASTBURY HOUSE,

NEAR BARKING.

THIS ancient and spacious edifice is of brick, and in a ruinous condition, yet its octagonal towers, and curiously ornamented chimneys, are interesting features of its original importance and dignified appearance. It is supposed to have been erected by sir William Denham, to whom Edward the Sixth granted the estate to which it belongs.

There is a prevalent tradition of this having been the place where the conspirators concerned in the Gunpowder Treason, held their secret meetings, and where, from the top of the great tower, they had hoped to enjoy the savage pleasure of witnessing the result of their machinations, in the blowing up of the British parliament. This tradition is, however, neither confirmed nor contradicted by historical evidence.

The lands of this district, lying among the marshes, are highly productive, but neither distinguished by agreeable prospects nor a healthy atmosphere, especially as we proceed eastward toward Tilbury, and on either side observe the river, and the marsh-lands which have been originally gained from it by embankments, gradually extending themselves as we advance toward the sea.

The distance of Eastbury House from London is about seven miles.

WEALD HALL.

THIS elegant mansion, encompassed with pleasure-grounds, gardens, and plantations, is enclosed in an extensive park, in which, from various stations, highly interesting prospects are presented over parts of the county richly cultivated, and of varied appearance. In the park there is an ornamental embattled tower, rising to a considerable height, which has received the name of Prospect House; and from this elevation, the view is rendered more widely extended.

The manor of South Weald is one of the seventeen lordships given to Waltham Abbey, by earl Harold, in 1062, under the name of Walda: it was confirmed to that house by Henry the Second, and Richard the First, and continued in their possession till 1540, when king Henry the Eighth sold it to sir Brian Tuke, treasurer of his household: this gentleman had been sheriff of the county in 1533, and was a person of learning and eloquence, with a perfect knowledge of the English language. In 1547, George Tuke, his son, conveyed this estate to lord chancellor sir Richard Rich, who is supposed to have afterwards sold it to sir Anthony Browne, who was, in 1532, serjeant-at-law; in 1536, king's serjeant; and, in 1543, justice of the Common Pleas. It remained in the possession of this family till it was sold by a descendant of sir Anthony, of the same name, to sir William Scroggs, a learned civilian, and king's serjeant, and chief justice of chancery; whose grandson, also named sir William, sold this estate to Erasmus Smith, alderman of London, of an ancient and honourable family in Leicestershire. Hugh Smith, esq., of this family, modernised the ancient manor-house, and at a great expense, made Weald Hall an elegant seat. He died in 1745, having married Dorothy, daughter of the honourable Dacre Lennard Barrett, of Alveley, by whom he left two daughters: Dorothy, married to the honourable John Smith Barry, esq., fourth son of James, earl of Barrymore; and Lucy, married to the right honourable James Stanley, lord Strange, eldest son of Edward earl of Derby; and on her decease, this manor descending to her male issue, was by them sold to Thomas Towers, esq., father of the present possessor, by whom this seat has been greatly improved.

Weald Hall is near Brentwood, about eighteen miles from London.

SPAINS HALL,

FINCHINGFIELD.

THIS fine old gothic mansion, situated in a varied and well-planted park, appears, from the style of the architecture, to have been built in the reign of Elizabeth; the entrance-hall is spacious, being about forty feet in length, with width and height in due proportion; and is lighted by a large and handsome window, extending nearly its whole length.

It is a venerable and stately fabric, but occupies the site of a building much more ancient; and the name which it has retained to the present time, confirms its manorial history, which informs us that about the commencement of the Norman period, this estate, forming part of the large possessions given to Alan the fierce, one of the Conqueror's favourites, was holden under him by Hervey de Hispania. It was also successively holden of the first Alan, by his two brothers, Alan the black, and Stephen, earl of Penthievre: and by Alan the



Designed by W. Harrison.

Engraved by J. Rogers.

THE ALFORD MANOR, ESSEX.
THE SEAT OF COLONEL FRODO TO WHOM THIS PLATE IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

Published by Geo. Virtue, 26, Ivy Lane Feb. 1835.

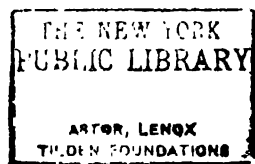
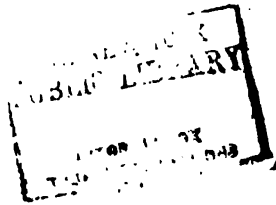


Designed by W. Harrison.

Engraved by J. Rogers.

WINDSOR HOUSE, COM. SURATON, ESSEX.
FINCHINGFIELD, ESSEX.
THE SEAT OF JOHN PROCTOR ESQ. TO WHOM THIS PLATE IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

Published by Geo. Virtue 26, Ivy Lane Feb. 1835.



savage, the earl's son: the last of these died in 1166; but, previous to his decease, he gave this lordship to Alberic de Vere, and his heirs, by the title of the service of William de Hispania, of three knights' fees; and the service of William, son of William of Giechrell, of one knight's fee, and the service of Richard Mascle.

The family of Spain held this possession till the time of king Edward the Second, and were succeeded by the Kemp family, who appear in the records from 1310 to 1727, when it was conveyed by marriage to sir Swinerton Dyer of Dunmow; and was, in 1760, purchased of his brother, sir Thomas Dyer, by Samuel Ruggles, esq., of Bocking, descended from a brother of George Ruggle, the eminent scholar, and celebrated wit, author of the Latin play called *Ignoramus*, performed with so much applause before king James the First, at Cambridge, in 1614.

The late Thomas Ruggles, esq., nephew of the purchaser of the estate, came to the possession of it in 1784. This gentleman was equally distinguished as his collateral ancestor, for learning and literary acquirements. He is well known as the author of "*The Barrister*," a work in high esteem by the profession. Also "*The History of the Poor*," an able and beneficent work, which has passed through three editions. Many other valuable writings might be mentioned, with extensive communications to learned literary journals, and the periodicals of the day: he was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, John Ruggles Brice, esq., the present possessor of the estate.

Spains Hall is eight miles from Braintree, and forty-five from London.

MARKSHALL.

THIS large and commodious family mansion is very pleasantly situated, near the church, on rising ground. It yet retains a large portion of the original fabric, built by the family of Markshall, to which a very handsome front was added by Robert Honeywood, esq.; and various more recent improvements of succeeding proprietors, have contributed to make it a most elegant and agreeable residence.

At the entrance over the porch are carved several quarterings of the family arms; and in the hall, on one side of the mantel-piece, are the letters R. H. O, and on the other side the date, 1609, the time when this part of the building was finished.

In the dining-room there is a fine old portrait of Mrs. Mary Honeywood, whose maiden name was Waters; she is in the habit of her widowhood, with a book in her hand: on her hat is inscribed, "*ÆTATIS SUÆ 70*," and on the opposite side "*ANNO DNI. 1597*." This extraordinary lady was born at Lenham, in Kent, and after having borne sixteen children to her husband, remained forty-four years a widow; and living to be ninety-three years of age, saw three hundred and sixty-seven persons descended from her, of whom sixteen were her

own children, one hundred and fourteen were grandchildren, two hundred and twenty-eight in the third, and nine in the fourth generation. At one period of her life, Mrs. Honeywood became the victim of religious melancholy; and brooding over the gloomy ideas of fanaticism, assured herself that she was one of the unfortunate class of human beings believed to be predestinated to endless misery. In this deplorable state of mind she was visited by many Christian ministers of celebrity, who endeavoured to dispel the delusion by which she was so grievously oppressed. Among these was Mr. John Fox, the martyrologist, whose reasonings and counsels proved altogether ineffectual; so that, having a drinking-glass in her hand, she threw it with violence on the floor, exclaiming, in an agony of despair, "I am as surely damned as this glass is broken:" but the glass rebounding from the floor, was taken up entire, and is yet to be seen, carefully preserved by the family. But even this apparently miraculous occurrence made no favourable alteration, for she continued in the same disconsolate condition, "till at last God suddenly shot comfort like lightning into her soul, which, once entered, ever remained therein; so that she led the remainder of her life in spiritual gladness." This is what she herself related to Dr. Thomas Morton, bishop of Durham, from whose mouth Dr. Thomas Fuller received the account.

She was naturally of a thoughtful disposition, and possessed ardent feelings, tending to enthusiasm. In the time of the cruel persecutions under queen Mary, she used to visit the prisons, to comfort and relieve the poor suffering protestants; and when Mr. Bradford was burnt in Smithfield, she was present, determined to see the conclusion of his sufferings, though the pressure of the crowd was so great, that her shoes were trodden from her feet, and she was obliged to go barefoot from Smithfield to St. Martin's-le-Grand, before she could furnish herself with a new pair.

The distance from Markshall to Coggeshall is three, and to London forty-six miles.

RAYLEIGH CHURCH.

THIS ancient gothic edifice is of great apparent antiquity; it occupies ground considerably elevated, at the upper end of the town, and consists of a spacious nave, side aisles, and chancel. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity; and there are five large bells in a lofty tower, above which there rises a shingled spire.

The most ancient inscription in this church, is of the date of 1416; but there is a mutilated ancient altar tomb, displaying very beautiful workmanship, in the pointed gothic style, which prevailed from the twelfth to the fourteenth century: it bears no inscription, but undoubtedly covers the remains of some dignified person of celebrity. There is also in the south chapel a monument without inscription; but the arms of Vere, impaling Howard,



Engraved by J. C. Beckett.

Designed by J. C. Beckett.

MARKE'S TOWER, GOLF FIELD STREET, BOSTON.

THE PLANT OF MR. HENRY W. J. TO WHOM THIS PLANT IS PERFECTLY ORIGINAL.

Published by J. C. Beckett, 237 Broadway, New York, April 1873.



Engraved by J. C. Beckett.

Designed by J. C. Beckett.

EAST TOWNSHIP OF BRAINTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON.

Published by J. C. Beckett, 237 Broadway, New York, April 1873.

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TILDEN FOUNDATION

appear on the ceiling; and the arms of Barrington, impaled by Lunsford, are represented in the fourth window of the north aisle. A tomb under the arch, between the chancel and north chapel, is defaced, but some shields remain with the arms of Barrington.

Rayleigh is four miles from Rochford, and thirty-five from London.

LEIGH,

NEAR SOUTHEAD.

THIS parish extends eastward, from Hadleigh to Southend, and supplies numerous pleasant and picturesque excursions to the visitors of that favourite watering-place.

The village and small port of Leigh is at the entrance of the Thames, seventeen miles and a half south-east by south from Chelmsford, and thirty-five from London: there is a custom-house here; and the port is formed from the channel passing by this place to South Benfleet, and which, returning by Newhaven, forms what is called the island of Canvey, extending in length about five, and in breadth two miles, and containing three thousand six hundred acres. This island was formerly subject to be overflowed every spring-tide, but sir Henry Appleton and others, owners of it in 1622, entered into a legal agreement with Joas Crop-penburgh, a Dutchman, that he should embank and secure these lands, for which he was to receive one-third of the whole; yet it is not entirely free from occasional inundations.

The inhabitants of Leigh are chiefly fishermen engaged in the oyster trade, which is so precarious, that the risk is generally too great for prudent individuals, and is therefore undertaken by a company, who annually fit out proper vessels that go out for the spawn of the oyster, which is found in a jelly-like form in various places, particularly near Cancalle Bay, on the coast of France. This substance being laid on the sands, in a few months acquires consistency, and the shells and young brood are formed.

The quality of this shore, which renders it peculiarly adapted to the breeding of oysters, was accidentally discovered by a person named Outing, nearly a hundred and fifty years ago, who, taking this district on a lease, in a short time acquired an independent fortune.

The land rises from the village to a considerable height, affording, from various stations, very extensive prospects, and agreeable situations for numerous capital houses. The church is on this eminence: it is an ancient and spacious building, with a nave, north and south aisles, and chancel, and a lofty tower, containing five bells: it is dedicated to St. Clement.

This church and church-yard contain a greater number of monumental inscriptions than are to be found in all the other burying-grounds in the hundred; they are chiefly to preserve the memory of seafaring men and naval officers.

In the summer months, the enlivening sea breezes, with the agreeable scenery, render this part of the country very pleasant and healthy; but being included in the low marshy district, it yet retains the character of unhealthiness, though by no means in the same degree as formerly; indeed, it cannot be doubted that, on this subject, report has far exceeded reality. This is particularly evident in the statement published by the author of a "Tour through Great Britain," who remarks, "One thing deserves mention here, which is, that all along this county, we very frequently meet with men that have had from five or six to fourteen or fifteen wives; and, I was informed, that in the marshes over against Canvey Island, there was a farmer who was then living with his five-and-twentieth; and that his son, who was only about thirty-five years old, had already had about fourteen. Indeed, this part of the story I only report, though from good hands; but the other is well known. The reason, as a merry old fellow told me, who said he had had about a dozen, was this:—that they, being bred in the marshes, and seasoned to the place, did pretty well; but that they generally chose to leave their own lasses to their neighbours out of the marshes, and went into the uplands for a wife: that when they took the young women out of the wholesome fresh air, they were clear and healthy, but when they came into the marshes, among the fogs and damps, they presently changed complexion, got an ague or two, and seldom held out above half a year, or a year at most. And then, said he, we go to the uplands, and fetch another. So that the marrying of wives was reckoned a kind of good farm to them. Nor do the men in these parts hold it out as in other countries, for we seldom meet with very ancient people among the poor; insomuch that hardly one half of the inhabitants are natives of the place, but such as come from other parts, for the advantage of good farms."

GOSFIELD HALL.

AN account has been given, at page 33 of this work, of the stately mansion of Gosfield Hall, which, in its present state, exhibits some of the most striking features of its former magnificence, with the more convenient arrangements suitable and necessary to the present more refined state of society; and this second view, from the Weathersfield road, gives a true and striking representation of the noble sheet of water, extending over one hundred and two acres. On either side are also exhibited beautiful and striking features of woodland scenery, which embellish and dignify this elegant seat.

From Halsted, Gosfield is distant two, and from London, forty-five miles.

THORNDON HALL.

A NOBLE mansion was erected here, by sir William Petre, who died in 1572; it was afterwards pulled down, and the present magnificent structure erected, from designs by Paine. It is on elevated ground, surrounded by gardens and plantations, and richly-luxuriant woodland scenery, of which a description is given in p. 4. of this work.

The parish of West Thorndon, or Horndon, in Saxon Hopndon and Dojndon, in Domesday written Torninduna and Horninduna, in the time of Edward the confessor was, according to the record, possessed by two freemen; and at the survey had been given to Edmund, the son of Algot. The next recorded possessors were the families of de Thany, Brianzon, Drokensford, and Neville: it was holden under Roger Mortimer, earl of March, by John Noyl (Neville), at the time of his decease in 1360.

From this period, the accounts are obscure or contradictory, till the time of king Henry the sixth, when it had become the property of a family surnamed Lewis John, about this period first mentioned in the records relating to Essex, as having large possessions here; and in the pedigree of the noble family of Mordaunt, earls of Peterborough, it is stated that, in the reign of king Henry the seventh, John Mordaunt, esq. married Ellen, daughter and heiress of sir Richard Fitz-Lewis; which family, we are informed, were derived from Lewis, dauphin of France, afterwards king Lewis the eighth, who was invited here by the barons in the time of king John. During his stay, he had an intrigue with an English lady, co-heiress to a great estate, by whom he had a son, named Lewis Fitz-Lewis. This lady was afterwards married to a nobleman, from whom some of our greatest families are descended. Lewis Fitz-Lewis married Margaret of Essex, and had by her sir John Fitz-Lewis, who acquired fame and knighthood in the first war with Scotland; but was slain at Boroughbridge, fighting in the Lancastrian cause against Edward the second; his estates were therefore confiscated: having married Elizabeth de Harpenden, he left by her his son, sir Richard Fitz-Lewis, to whom the family possessions were restored by king Edward the third. He married Elizabeth le Baude, by whom he had sir John Fitz-Lewis, of West Horndon; who in the inquisitions is called sir Lodowick John, and died possessed of this manor, and other estates, in 1442. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Neville, by whom he had Elizabeth, married to sir John Wingfield; secondly, he married Alicia, daughter of John de Vere, the twelfth earl of Oxford, by whom he had sir Lewis Fitz-Lewis, and sir Henry Fitz-Lewis. The latter, a brave knight, magnanimously supporting the Lancastrian interest: He married Mary, second sister and co-heiress of Edmund Beaufort, duke of Somerset, by whom he had Mary, his daughter and heiress, first married to Anthony Woodville, earl Rivers, and afterwards to sir John, a natural son of the earl of Westmoreland, to whom she bore Anne, married to sir John Markham. Sir John Lewis Fitz-Lewis married, thirdly,

Anne, daughter of John Montacute, earl of Salisbury, and had by her Lodowic, or Lewis John, who appears to have had this estate; which, on his attainure for adhering to the house of Lancaster, was given, by Edward the fourth, to his brother Richard, duke of Gloucester. Sir Lewis John Fitz-Lewis married Margaret Stonor, by whom he had sir Richard Fitz-Lewis, to whom the family estates were restored: he married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of John Harleston, esq. and had by her John, and a daughter named Ella, or Ellen. John Fitz-Lewis, esq. married Anne, daughter of sir Robert Lovel; but, on his wedding-night, he and his bride were destroyed by a disastrous fire, which consumed the ancient manor-house of West Horndon Hall. In consequence of this event, Ella Fitz-Lewis being a great heiress, sir John Mordaunt gave 18,000 marks for her wardship, and married her. She died in 1543, in possession of nearly all the estates formerly belonging to her great-grandfather, sir John Lewis Fitz-Lewis, amounting to 500 marks a-year, which descended to her son, Lewis Mordaunt, who, at the time of her decease, was only five years of age. The estate afterwards became the property of sir William Petre.

Thorndon Hall is distant from Brentwood three, and from London twenty-three miles.

GATEWAY OF ST. OSYTH'S PRIORY.

THIS beautiful arched gateway, with lofty embattled towers, is apparently the most modern part of the ancient monastic building of the abbey of St. Osyth, described at p. 70 of this work, and presents a fine specimen of Gothic architecture.



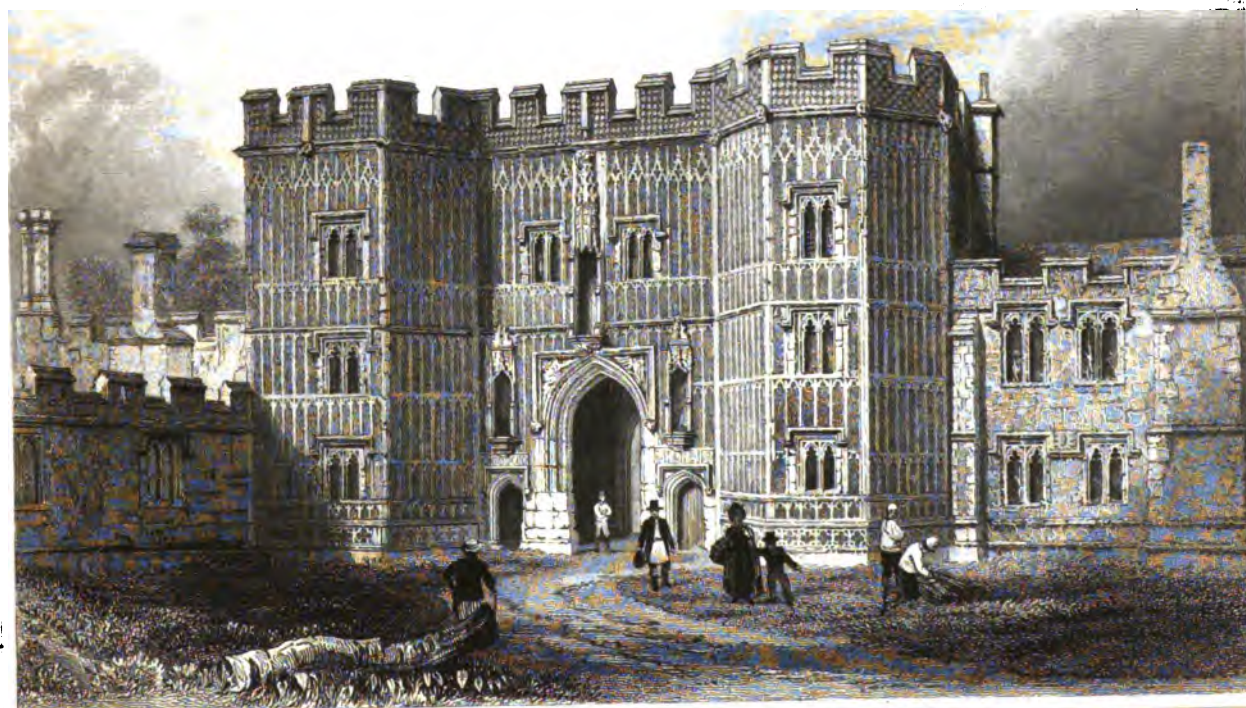
Drawn by W. Pottier.

Engraved by J. G. Smith.

THORNDON HALL, ESSEX.
FROM THE NORTH.

SEAT OF LORD PETRE TO WHOM THIS PLATE IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

Published by Geo Virtue, 26 Fry Lane, Feb. 11. 1833.



Drawn by W. Pottier.

Engraved by J. G. Smith.

GATEWAY OF ST OSYTH'S PRIORY,
ESSEX.

Published by Geo Virtue, 26 Fry Lane, Feb. 11. 1833.





Drawn by W. Bardet

Engraved by J. Knapton

DELAURE CHATEAU,
NEAR POMFORD, ESSEX.
SEAT OF J. WESTERN ESQ. TO WHOM THIS PLATE IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.

Published by Geo. Virtue, 26 Ivy Lane, Feb. 1, 1833.



Drawn by W. Bardet

Engraved by J. Knapton

CASTLE OF ST. MICHAEL, BATHON,
CHARENTAIS, FRANCE.

Published by Geo. Virtue, 26 Ivy Lane, Feb. 1, 1833.

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Drawn by W. Bartlett.

Engraved by J. Smith.

DELAWARE HOUSE, NEAR POMFORD, ESSEX.
SEAT OF J. WESTERN ESQ. TO WHOM THIS PLATE IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.
Published by Geo. Virtue, 26, Ivy Lane, 17th Nov. 1833.



Drawn by W. Bartlett.

Engraved by J. Smith.

OLD CASTLE, DUNSTON, ESSEX.
A MILE NORTH OF CHICHESTER.

Published by Geo. Virtue, 26, Ivy Lane, 17th Nov. 1833.

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HARE HALL, NEAR ROMFORD,

THE SEAT OF J. WESTERN, ESQ.

THIS elegant mansion is of Portland stone, and was erected under the superintendence of Mr. Payne, in 1769; it consists of a spacious and chastely ornamented central building, with two wings, connected by colonnades. The larger of the two drawing-rooms measures thirty-six feet by twenty, and extends the whole length of the house, commanding some very pleasant and considerably extensive prospects.

Mr. Payne has attained celebrity in the construction of staircases, and here, as at War-dour Castle, this part of the structure displays taste and elegance.

LEIGH'S PRIORY.

Two sides of one of the quadrangles, and this fine old gateway, with octagonal embattled turrets, are interesting remains of the splendid seat of Lees, or Leigh's Priory. Other parts of the buildings have been converted into a farm-house; and distinct traces of a very extensive fish-pond yet remain at some distance from the site of these ruins; the fisherman's hut is also entire and inhabited. Also on the side of Thistley Green, a large house bears the name of the Priory Lodge.

The ancient priory of Lees was founded by Sir Ralph Gernon, knt., in the year 1230, for Augustine canons, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John the Evangelist. The buildings were extensive and magnificent, and there was a spacious park, with plantations and rich woodland scenery. The founder died in the thirty-second of king Henry the Third. William was his son and heir; Sir John Gernon, the last male heir of this family, in the direct line, died in the seventh of Richard the second; and this abbey and church, from his two daughters, co-heiresses, passed through several branches of the family, by female heirship, to Anne, the lady of sir Roger Wentworth, of Codham Hall: but before her decease, the monastery was dissolved, and in the king's hands; who on this event, in 1536, granted Lees Priory, Great and Little Lees manors, with other extensive possessions, to Sir Richard Rich, chancellor of the court of augmentation, an eminent lawyer.

On gaining possession of the priory, Sir Richard made great alterations in the buildings, which he enlarged, and formed into a magnificent dwelling; the capital seat of the family. It was built of brick, and consisted of two quadrangles, surrounding an outer and inner court, the latter of which was faced with stone. There was also a spacious banqueting house, and the gardens were laid out with taste and elegance. The oldest records give an account of a park here, and that which surrounded the priory consisted of four hundred acres: to this Sir Richard added two other parks of nearly equal extent; and other improvements were made by his successors, by which it became so attractive in its appearance, that, on the death of Charles Rich, earl of Warwick, in 1673, Dr. Walker, in his funeral sermon, speaks of it as "a secular elysium, a worldly paradise, a heaven upon earth."

The princess Elizabeth was confined here during some part of the reign of her sister Mary. What remains of this estate now belongs to Guy's Hospital, by whose orders the demolition of the buildings took place.

Sir Richard, whose posterity flourished here for more than a century, was of an ancient family in Yorkshire; and after having studied the laws in the Middle Temple, proved a highly acceptable assistant to Henry the eighth, in his avaricious project of the dissolution of religious houses; he was therefore rewarded by that monarch with some of the most profitable as well as most honourable offices; and under Edward the sixth he was made lord chancellor; and also created baron of Lees. Afterwards, attempting to assist the duke of Somerset in his troubles, he was impeached, and obliged to resign the seals. On this unfortunate occurrence he retired to his seat at Lees, where he passed the remainder of his life in acts of piety and devotion. He founded a free-school and alms-house at Lees; and died in 1566, at his house in Rochford, leaving his son Robert his successor; whose son of the same name was created earl of Warwick. The second and third earls were his son and grandson of the same name; when, in defect of heirs male, Charles, brother of the last-mentioned earl, succeeded; and he, on his decease, left this estate to his eldest sister's eldest son, Robert Montague, earl of Manchester: whose son became the possessor of this estate, and also of the title. He was succeeded by his son William, who in 1723 sold this estate to the trustees of Edmund Sheffield, duke of Buckingham; who dying unmarried in 1735, this and his other estates descended to his half-brother, Charles Herbert, who took the surname of Sheffield, and was afterwards created a baronet: he sold Lees Priory to Guy's Hospital.

From Braintree, Leighs is distant five, and from London thirty-five miles.

HALSTEAD.

THIS, which is one of the most considerable towns in Essex, rising by an easy ascent from the river Colne, consists chiefly of one wide and extensive street, and is remarkably pleasant and healthy, as is significantly expressed by its Saxon name of Halȝtebe, "healthy place." The soil is dry and sandy.



Engraved by J. G. Smith

Engraved by J. G. Smith

THE TOWN OF MUNICH

Engraved by J. G. Smith

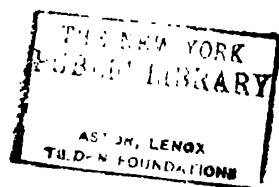
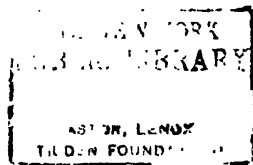


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THE TOWN OF MUNICH

Engraved by J. G. Smith



It is on the great road from London to Sudbury, Bury, Norwich, and Yarmouth; and the road from Colchester to Cambridge also passes through it. From Sudbury it is distant seven, and from London forty-six miles. Its market is on Tuesdays, and its two fairs, on the sixth of May, and the twenty-ninth of October: the labouring population, besides the occupations of agriculture, are engaged in the straw-plat manufacture; and a silk factory introduced here since the failure of the bay trade, gives employment to a considerable number. There are some good houses, with places for religious worship, belonging to Independents, Baptists, and Friends; and the parish church, near the centre of the town, is a venerable and stately structure, of great apparent antiquity: the whole building has been covered with calcareous cement, and is internally closely pewed, and has also a gallery erected for the accommodation of a numerous congregation. It is dedicated to St. Andrew, and has a nave, two side aisles, and a chancel. A square tower contains six bells, above which there is a wooden spire; this is the third that has been erected on the present tower, the two first having been successively destroyed by lightning. The first of these was struck and took fire in 1701; when, to prevent the spreading of the flames, the supporters were sawn asunder, and it fell into the church-yard: on this occurrence, a very handsome new spire was erected by Mr. Samuel Fiske, at his own expense, which donation is recorded on a tablet of copper on the south wall of the chancel; and the following spirited effusion was written on this occasion by the poet Prior:

“ View not this spire by measure given
 To buildings raised by common hands;
 That fabric rises high as heaven,
 Whose basis on devotion stands.
 While yet we draw this vital breath,
 We can our Faith and Hope declare;
 But Charity beyond our death
 Will ever in our works appear.
 Blest be he call'd among good men,
 Who to his God this column raised;
 Though lightning strike the spire again,
 The man who built it shall be praised.
 Yet spires and towers in dust shall lie,
 The weak efforts of human pains;
 And Faith and Hope themselves shall die,
 While deathless Charity remains.”

The inscription on the tablet in the church is this:—“John Morley, to the memory of this good friend and neighbour, dedicates this plate. Obiit April. 21, 1718, ætat. 62, Samuel Fiske. By descent a gentleman, by profession an apothecary. In his practice, honest, knowing, successful: in his life, pious, just, and charitable. The riches he acquired, he used as the means of doing good. A friend to the public, a father to the poor; a great benefactor to this town of Halstead, more particularly; the spire of this church, burnt down by lightning, he rebuilt at his own expense, anno 1717.”

Mr Samuel Fiske also gave to the church the first bell, the cost of which was thirty pounds.

The second spire being in a similar manner destroyed, the present and third erection was secured by an electrical conductor.

At Stansted, in this parish, was formerly a noble baronial seat, which is described, in a survey taken in 1553, as a quadrangular building of brick, inclosing a court, and surrounded by a moat, forty-four poles in circumference. The gate-house was on the southern front, two stories high, embattled; flanked with large projecting turrets. On one side was the porter's lodge, and on the other the dungeon, or prison, underground. The court, on the east, had five rooms on the ground floor, and six above, having, in each, two fire-places. A large chapel formed the north side of the court. The whole building was of great extent, and was surrounded by a park, four miles in circumference, extending to the parsonage-bridge at Halstead, and containing seven hundred and eighty-seven acres of land. It was estimated that it would support five hundred deer, forty horses, and twelve cows; and had, at the time of the survey, a thousand deer. It had also several large ponds, and a pool, the fishery of which was then valued at ten pounds a year. There were also growing in this park, three thousand six hundred and twenty oaks of a hundred years' growth, and one hundred ashes, all timber. Such were the baronial residences of our forefathers, three centuries ago. All that now remains of the ancient building of Stansted Hall is some part of the kitchen and offices, which has been converted into a farm-house.

WARLEY HALL.

THIS ancient building retains nothing that might indicate its former importance, as the residence of persons of distinction, successively lords of the manor, which included nearly the whole parish: it occupies a pleasant situation in a well-cultivated part of the country, and the vale below affords an agreeable and extensive prospect.

From an unknown remote period of antiquity, this parish belonged to the church of St. Paul in London; yet sometime previous to the Conquest, it had been taken from that appropriation and belonged to a thane named Guert: afterwards, the Conqueror returned it to Bishop William, who at that time occupied the metropolitan see; and his successors had the advowson of the church till 1327: in the record the manor is stated to have been in possession of Pernel de Belhouse in 1296, who held it of the inheritance of Philip Burnel, by the rent of one penny per annum, and thirty-three shillings rent of assize. Malcolm Burnel was his son and successor: and in 1361 it belonged to Sewall Michel, of Caneuden, from whom it was conveyed in 1363 to Sir Thomas Tyrell, and to several others, among whom were some of the family of the Parkers, from whom the lords Morley and Monteagle descended; yet the right of the

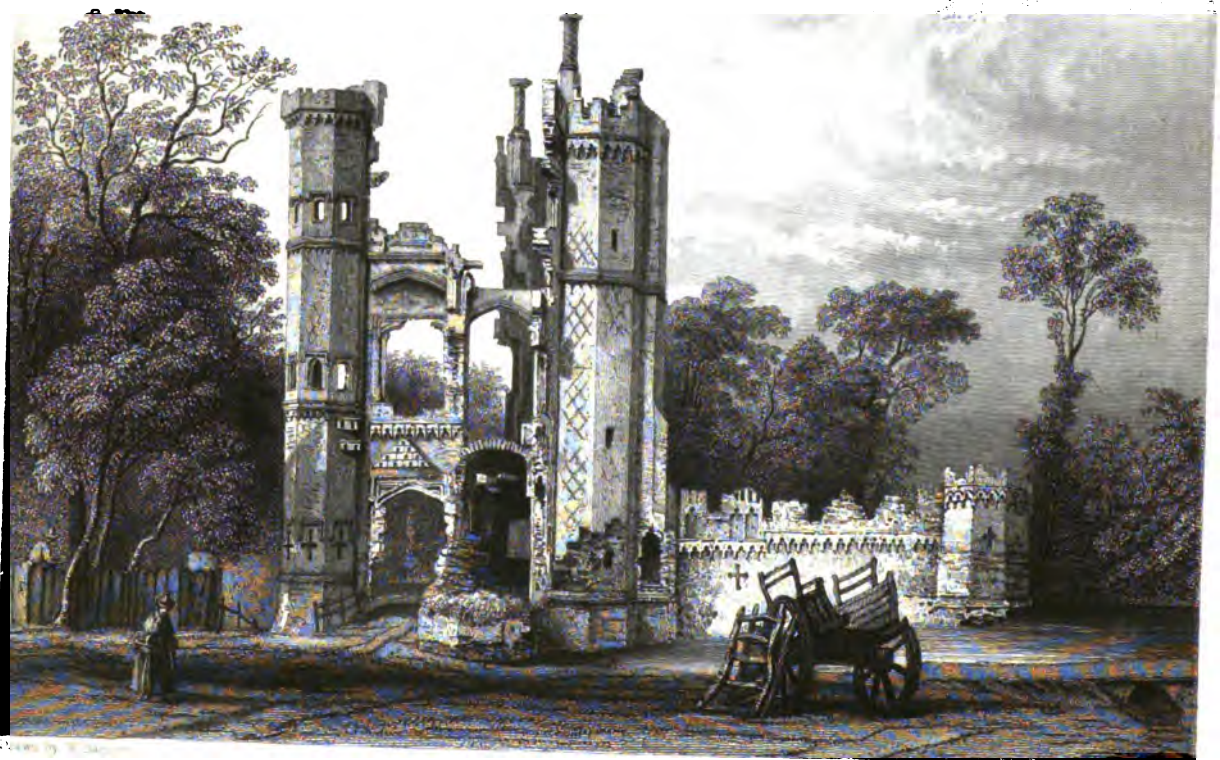


MOOR HALL, NEAR HARBOROUGH, ESSEX.

THE LATE LORD THOMAS FLEMING.

DESIGNED BY J. J. B. & J. J. B. & J. J. B.

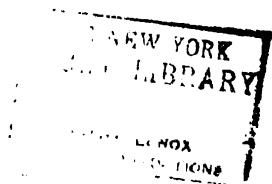
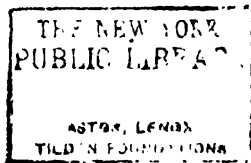
PRINTED BY J. J. B. & J. J. B. & J. J. B.



REMAINS OF NORTHBROOK CASTLE, NEAR HARBOROUGH, ESSEX.

DESIGNED BY J. J. B. & J. J. B. & J. J. B.

PRINTED BY J. J. B. & J. J. B. & J. J. B.



cathedral church of St. Paul's, after lying so long dormant, seems to have been again revived; for in the time of Henry the eighth, Sir John Tyrell held it under the bishop: he died in 1540, and his son and successor died in 1585, leaving his daughter Mary his heiress, married to Thomas Clinton, second son of Edward earl of Lincoln.

Sir Denner Strutt, knight and baronet, is the next recorded possessor of this estate, from whom it descended to the family of which he was the progenitor.

Little Warley Hall is near the village church, six miles from Romford, and eighteen from London.

STISTED HALL AND CHURCH.

THIS elegant seat of Stisted Hall is near the river Blackwater, from which the grounds gradually rise, and the ancient church is at the extremity of the village, which occupies the opposite side of the hill. An open and well-cultivated district extends eastward into Lexden hundred, and toward the town of Coggeshall; to Braintree on the south, and west and northward to Bocking, Gosfield, and Halstead. These lands are in some parts hilly, in others quite low, and agreeably diversified with meadow, pasture, arable, and hop grounds: and a considerable portion of woodland.

The church has a nave, north and south aisles, and a chancel, on the north side of which there is a vestry; and a tower rising from its opposite southern side, with a shingled spire, contains five bells. The nave is separated from the aisles, by Norman arches, supported by columns of uniform diameter, and of large dimensions.

The living of this church is a rectory, and one of the archbishop's peculiars: it has one hundred and thirty-two acres of glebe land.

Stisted is distant from Braintree two, and from London forty-two miles.

BILLERICAY.

THIS pleasant and considerable market-town is a chapelry to Great Burghstead, in the hundred of Barstable; it is the only market-town in this hundred, except the little town of Hornden on the Hill, and is a great thoroughfare to that town, East Tilbury, and Gravesend.

It is on an eminence, which commands an extensive prospect over a rich valley, to the river Thames, and contains some capital mansions, and many good houses; there are three chapels here belonging to dissenters; and also a free-school. The town is a mile and a half north from the parish church. The market, granted by Edward the Fourth, in 1476, is on Tuesday; and it has fairs on the 2d of August, and the 7th of October. The market is well supplied, and at the fairs, particularly the latter, great numbers of cattle are sold.

A silk factory has been established here, and there is a considerable trade in corn.

There is an episcopal chapel, near the centre of the town, which was anciently used for a chantry, and supposed to have been founded by the family of the Sulyards, of Flemynge, in the parish of Runwell. The tower is evidently ancient, but the body of this edifice is a plain brick structure of modern appearance.

In the Book of Chantries, the following entry occurs relative to this place. "Bursted Magna: Lands and tenements there put in feoffment by divers persons to the sustentacion and maintenance of a Preist to sing Masse, and also to minister Sacraments within the chappel of Bursted Magna, which said chappel is distant from the Parish church, a mile and a quarter. —The said Towne of Bursted ys a great Towne and populous, and also a Haven town, there ys in it by estimacion about the numb' of 600 howsel people, and more. Yt ys no Parish, but the Incumbent celebrateth in the said chappel of Much-Bursted. The yerely valew of the same worth 38s. 4d. for two messuages, and certain lands thereunto belonging, copiehold of the Lord Rich, Lo. Chancellor, as of his manor of Burghsted aforesaid, doth amount to the some of £9. 10s. 6d. whereof in rent-resolute to divers lords by the yere £1. 6s. 3d. and to the Lord Rich for the copiehold 8s. 8d. The valew of all the goods, jewels, &c. one small bell praised at 1s.; one hutch, 1s.; two vestments, one surplice, and other implements, 2s. 6d." The erection of this chapel is believed to have been some time after the year 1345, and Mr. Newcourt recites, from bishop Bonner's Register, p. 412, a passage which seems to prove that the chapel was originally built for the convenience of the inhabitants of the western part of the hamlet of Billericay, when, on account of the inundation of the waters in the winter time, they could not conveniently come to their parish church. It is presumed the vicar of Burghsted was at no expense or attendance here on the first institution of this chapel; but on the suppression of chantries, the duty devolved upon the vicar of Burghsted.

This chapel, with the chantry lands, was sold, by king Edward the Sixth, to — Tyrell and his heirs; who soon afterwards, reserving the lands for himself, sold the chapel to the inhabitants of Billericay, for whose use it was vested in trustees. But it not being certainly known whether this sacred edifice had ever been properly consecrated, the inhabitants surrendered their legal right to Henry, bishop of London, on the 30th of August, 1693; and on the 8th of October following he consecrated and dedicated it to St. Mary Magdalen, with the usual privileges belonging to ancient chapels, but reserving to the mother-church all her rights.

About a mile from Billericay there are some earth-works, which consist of the remains of a ditch and rampart, including about four acres; part of which is inclosed within a farm-yard; the rampart is considerably above the level of the fields. But much of these embankments



Drawn by A. D. P. 1833

Engraved by J. H. P. 1833

**STUSTED HALL & CHURCH,
ESSEX.**

Published by Geo. Virtue 26 Ivy Lane Sep^r 1. 1833.

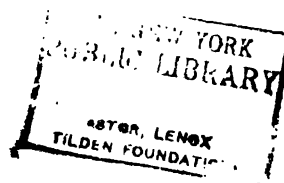
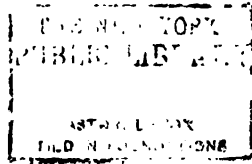


Drawn by W. H. P. 1833

Engraved by J. H. P. 1833

BALGHAM CHURCH, ESSEX.

Published by Geo. Virtue 26 Ivy Lane Sep^r 1. 1833.



have been levelled. Various fragments of urns, pateræ, and other earthen vessels were found, about three feet below the surface of a high hill, near this town; together with Roman copper coins, and two silver ones of the emperors Trajan and Adrian. From these various remains there appears to have been a Roman villa, or military station, at this place.

Billericay is distant from Chelmsford ten, and from London twenty-three miles.

MOOR HALL,

NEAR HARLOW.

THE elegant mansion of Moor Hall is a modern building, agreeably situated, nearly a mile north-eastward from the church of Harlow, in a pleasant part of the parish: it is inclosed in a park, and surrounded by gardens and pleasure-grounds; with shady walks, beautiful shrubs, and some fine forest-trees. The south-eastern front of the house is handsomely ornamented in the Doric style of architecture. Before it, a fine spring is made to form a sheet of water, well stored with fish; and at some distance from the house, a very pleasant, retired walk, of considerable extent, presents views highly interesting, over a well-cultivated and richly-luxuriant country, including the town of Harlow; Dorrington House, in Sheering, formerly the seat of Governor Feake, now of Mrs. Glyn; and Down Hall, the seat of Charles Ibbetson Selwyn, esq. Northward are seen Sawbridgeworth, with Bishop Stortford, at the distance of seven miles, and agreeable scenery on the borders of Hertfordshire.

The ancient record of Domesday informs us that Eustace earl of Boulogne, and his under-tenant, Britman, held here half a hide, and half a carucate, which had belonged to a freeman, in Edward the Confessor's reign: but that this was the estate of Moor Hall, is, as Mr. Morant observes, far from certain. This learned author, however, as he informs us, from the post mortem inquisitions of the time of Edward the Second, found that, under Robert lord Scales, who died in 1324, Matthew de Wodeham, and John Snow, held the manor called Le Mour-Hale, in Herlowe, by the service of one knight's fee. In 1458, Thomas Bugge died in possession of this estate, which he held under Humphrey duke of Buckingham. From the Bugge family it passed by purchase to the father of Benjamin Henshaw, esq., whose son of the same name, marrying Elizabeth, sister of John Turvin, esq., of Gilston, had by her his son and heir, Benjamin Henshaw, esq., from whose family the estate was purchased by John Perry, esq., of Blackwall, who, on his death in 1810, left it to his sons, John Perry, and Philip Perry: the former died in 1824, and on the demise of the latter, in 1830, it became the property of his brother, Thomas Perry, esq., in whose possession it now remains. Roffey Hall, and several other farms, have been added to Moor Hall estate.

Moor Hall is distant from Harlow one, and from London twenty-three miles.

NETHER HALL, IN ROYDON,

NEAR HARLOW.

THIS picturesque ruin is near the confluence of the rivers Lea and Stort, and is at least of as remote a period as the reign of Henry the Seventh. The ancient mansion, which had been converted into a farm-house, was demolished in the year 1773; the gateway being left standing from the strength of the work, which rendered its destruction too expensive. It is of brick, and consisted of two floors, with a half hexagon tower, on each side of the entrance: each floor was occupied by only one room, measuring twenty-seven feet by twenty-three and a half, and lighted by large windows: the ceiling of the upper story has fallen in; that of the first story is sustained on wainscot arches, resting in front on three blank shields, and a truss composed of a radiant rose; and at the back on four trusses, the first and third of which represent griffins; the second and fourth, a bear and ragged staff. The most western of the shields is supported by two horses; the second held by a spread-eagle, supported by a lion and unicorn; and the third rests on a lioness and bull, ducally crowned. Near the chimney is a colt's head, in an ornament of the carving. This story has been wainscoted to the height of about eight feet: above the wainscot, on the plaster, were various figures, in the compartments, indifferently painted to represent the most eminent personages of sacred, profane, and fabulous history. On the summit of the gateway are some remains of two curiously twisted chimneys; and beneath the windows, above the entrance, was a machicolation, and a trefoil ornament, with shields and fleurs-de-lis. The whole building was surrounded by a moat; and the moat itself encompassed by a wall. These venerable remains of antiquity are in a state of rapid decay, and have lately become much altered in appearance.

The manor of Nether Hall was formerly holden of Waltham abbey, and is first mentioned in records in 1401, as being conveyed by Thomas, son of John Organ of London, to Nicholas Callern and others: and Thomas Prudence, who previously had it of the gift of the said John Organ, released in 1407 all his right to Simon Barnwell.

In the reign of Edward the Fourth, this estate had become the property and place of residence of the Colt family, and Thomas Colt, esq., was employed by that prince in some post of honour abroad: he died in 1476, and was buried in this church. The estate continued many generations in this family. The last recorded possessor being George, son of sir Henry Colt, knt. in 1635.

In Fuller's Church History, book vi. page 317, it is stated that "Sir Henry Colt, of Nether Hall, in Essex, much in favour with king Henry the Eighth for his merry conceits, came late one night to Waltham abbey, where, being informed by his setters that some of the monks of Waltham were harboured in Cheshunt nunnery, he pitched a buckstall in the

narrowest part of the marsh, or meadow, where they were to pass over, leaving some of his confederates to watch the same; and enclosed them as they were returning in the dark to their convent. In the morning he brought and presented them to king Henry the Eighth, who, laughing heartily, observed that he had often seen sweeter, but never fatter venison."

Nether Hall is near Harlow, and from London twenty-two miles.

DEBDEN HALL.

THE beautiful seat of Debden Hall was formed under the directions of R. M. T. Chiswell, esq., and is a durable monument of his superior judgment and good taste. The house, placed on rising ground above a fine sheet of water, is in an elegant style of modern architecture, with a handsome Grecian portico on the south-eastern front, supported by stately Ionic pillars. Mr. Holland was the architect employed.

The whole of the extensive surrounding inclosure is agreeably diversified, ornamented with beautiful shrubberies and stately forest-trees; and from shady walks in the higher grounds, fine views are presented over the surrounding country, with rich woodland scenery in the vicinity.

The village church is within the park, near the Hall, and forms an interesting object. It is a handsome Gothic building, shaded by a fine grove of trees. The ancient erection was built in the cathedral form, with two aisles, a nave and chancel, and the tower in the centre; this being decayed, fell down and demolished the chancel, which has been re-edified, and the ancient style of architecture well preserved, with elegant and appropriate ornaments. A very elegant font, in Coade's artificial stone-work, was the gift of Mr. Chiswell, and a chapel at the east end contains the family monuments.

At a remote period of antiquity, the manor of Debden belonged to William, son of William, son of Ralph Peverel; who was deprived of it, with other extensive possessions, and compelled to expatriate himself for the atrocious crime of poisoning Ralph, earl of Chester. King Henry the Second afterwards gave it to his son John, earl of Mortain, who succeeding to the English crown, conferred this estate on Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, earl of Essex, whose daughter Maud conveyed it, by marriage, to Henry Bohun, earl of Hereford, and high constable of England; and who, in her right, became earl of Essex. His successors were, his son Humphrey, his grandson of the same name, who died in 1298, and his great grandson, Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton, who died in 1372; having married Joan, daughter of Richard, earl of Arundel, by whom he left two co-heiresses; Eleanor, married to Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, sixth son of king Edward the Third; and Mary, married to Henry, earl of Derby, afterwards king Henry the Fourth.

The lady Eleanor had one son and four daughters, of whom Anne, the eldest, became ultimately the sole heiress of her mother, succeeding to a partition of the Bohun estates, with the other co-heir, who was King Henry the Fifth. Hence this manor becoming vested in the crown, as belonging to the duchy of Lancaster, was part of the jointure of the queens of Henry the Fifth, Henry the Sixth, and Edward the Fourth: it was conveyed, by a grant from Henry the Eighth, to Thomas lord Audley, from whose only daughter and heiress, Margaret, it descended to her son Thomas, baron Howard de Walden, and earl of Suffolk; in whose family it continued till 1660, when it was sold by James, earl of Suffolk, to Thomas Grove, esq., and he sold it to sir Richard Browne, knt. and bart., who dying in 1672, was succeeded by his son sir Richard, who married Frances, sister of sir Robert Atkins, chief baron of the exchequer. They both died within three days of each other, in 1685; sir Richard having previously, in 1680, sold Debden Hall to John Edwards, esq., whose son and heir Henry, a master in chancery, sold it, in 1715, to Richard, son of Richard Chiswell, citizen and stationer of London, and the most considerable and esteemed bookseller and publisher of the age in which he lived. The grandson of Richard Chiswell, the purchaser of this estate, was Richard Muilman Trench Chiswell, who married Mary, daughter of James Jurin, M. D., by whom he left his only daughter and heiress, Mary, in 1779, married to sir Francis Vincent, bart., to whom she conveyed this estate; and by her, who died in 1826, he had sir Francis; and Anna Maria, married, in 1817, to captain William Johnson Campbell, son of the late lieutenant-general Colin Campbell. Sir Francis died in 1791, and was succeeded by his son, sir Francis, the ninth baronet, born in 1780, and who, in 1802, married Jane, daughter of the rev. — Bouverie, brother of William, first earl of Radnor; and by her, who died in 1805, had Francis, cornet in the ninth light dragoons, and a daughter named Ellen. Sir Francis, the tenth and present baronet, succeeded his father, in 1808; and in 1824, married Augusta Elizabeth, only child of the hon. Charles Herbert, R. N., second son of the first earl of Caernarvon.

Debden is distant from Saffron Walden two, and from London forty-two miles.

REMAINS OF COGGESHALL.

ABOVE six centuries ago, a stately edifice of royal foundation was erected here, and flourished under the long-continued and extensive patronage of a succession of English kings, with large endowments and royal grants. What remains of the more modern part of this pious foundation is now made to form a barn, and cattle are seen reposing where formerly



Drawn by A. H. Green.

DEBEN HALL, ESSEX.

THE SEAT OF MR. FRANKLIN.

TO WHOM THIS PLATE IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

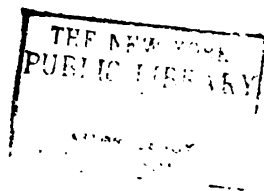
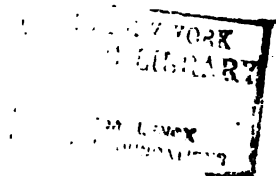
London: Published by G. Virtue November 1855.



Drawn by W. H. Bartlett.

COGGESHALL ABBEY. ESSEX.

London: Published by G. Virtue November 1855.



resided the cloistered monk, in quiet retirement and holy indolence, with no engagement except the pompous ceremonials of his religious profession.

In the description of Coggeshall, at page 58, a more complete account is given of this monastery.

Coggeshall is seven miles from Waltham, and forty-three from London.

THE LIGHT HOUSE,

HARWICH.

HARWICH had formerly a blazing fire of coals, and six candles, the weight of a pound each, kept burning in the night-time in a large room with a glazed front, over the principal gate on the southern extremity of the town, to guard vessels from a sand-bank, called the Andrews, which forms a bar across the entrance to the harbour from Languard Fort into the rolling grounds, where there is good anchorage. In the time of Charles the Second, this purpose was more completely effected by two light-houses, erected under letters patent, and furnished with lamps of a peculiar construction; one of these yet retains its original form, but the other has been rebuilt, or much altered and improved, and rising to a very considerable height, forms a conspicuous object, at a great distance. The old light-house is nearer the beach, on the delightful promenade called the Esplanade; a considerable portion of this walk is formed of cement or artificial stone, manufactured from materials found in abundance here, and which employs about a hundred small vessels to collect. The manufacture of sulphate of iron was also formerly carried on here, from pyrites collected on the shore, but the supply of the material is said to have in a great measure failed. An attempt was also made to manufacture an alkaline salt, from sea-weeds, but the undertaking was not successful.

The trade of the port formerly arose from its being the station of the post-office packet, by which a constant intercourse was kept up between this country and the Continent. Four extra packets sailed every week for Gottingen, and this was the principal place of embarkation for Holland and Germany: this source of emolument has been in a great degree diminished or destroyed, since the general establishment of steam packets. The inhabitants are principally employed in maritime pursuits; and the north-sea fishery, though materially declined, still affords employment to a great number of vessels, whilst a considerable traffic is carried on, by means of wherries, with Ipswich and Manningtree. One hundred and three British, and ten foreign vessels entered inwards, and fifty-eight British, and five foreign vessels cleared outwards, in the year 1826. The number of the ships belonging to the port, in 1828, was ninety-one, averaging a burthen of sixty-four tons. Ship-building is also

carried on to a considerable extent; the dock-yard is well supplied with launches, store-houses, and other requisites. Several third-rates, and other large vessels have been built here, and a patent slip has been recently constructed, on which ships of very large burden may be hauled up for repair, with great facility.

SAFFRON WALDEN CHURCH.

A view has already been given of the church of Walden, as it appeared previous to the recently completed improvements, consisting chiefly of the erection of a new spire at the west end, which has added greatly to the beauty and grandeur of this magnificent structure. These important additions are from designs by Messrs. Rickman and Hutchinson; the workmanship is admirably executed, and universally admired. The height of the new spire is one hundred and ninety-three feet, and its estimated weight considerably more than fourteen hundred tons. The expense of these important improvements, amounting to between three and four thousand pounds, is to be raised from the church-rates, agreeably to a vote of the parishioners in 1831.

An ancient monumental inscription, in the north chancel, to the memory of John Leche, has been reported by several authors to be in a mutilated and imperfect state; but the reverend Nicholas Bull, the present incumbent, on examination found it perfect, and an elegant translation has been given of it, by the reverend J. Wilkinson, of Saffron Walden. The person it commemorates was vicar of Walden from the year 1489 to 1521; and, according to some authors, is said to have built the church: this is undoubtedly an erroneous statement, but the north part of the chancel, where he is buried, was of his erection. He was distinguished by a pious, benevolent, and generous disposition; and the high encomium in his epitaph, as it is feelingly expressed, is believed not to exceed his deserts. It is engraved on a fillet of brass, which encircles the altar-tomb that covers his remains.

Walden is distant from Cambridge fourteen, and from London forty-two miles.

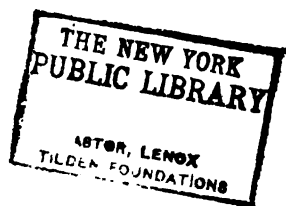
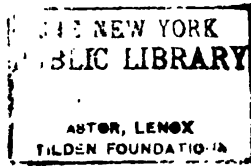


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ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.
 1842.

Engraved by W. & A. G. & Co. Glasgow.



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